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(54) New lysosphingolipid derivatives

Lysosphingolipid-Derivate

Dérivés de lysosphingolipides

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(73) Proprietor: FIDIA S.p.A.
I-35031 Abano Terme (Padova) (IT)

(72) Inventors:
• Della Valle, Francesco
Padova (IT)
• Romeo, Aurelio
I-00161 Roma (IT)

(74) Representative: Hirsch, Marc-Roger
Cabinet Hirsch
34 rue de Bassano
75008 Paris (FR)

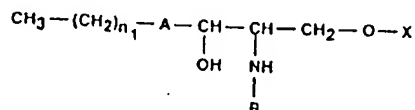
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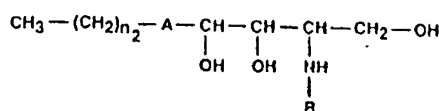
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Description

The present invention is directed to new derivatives of lysosphingolipids free from sialic acids and more precisely N-acyllysosphingolipids corresponding to one of the two formulae:

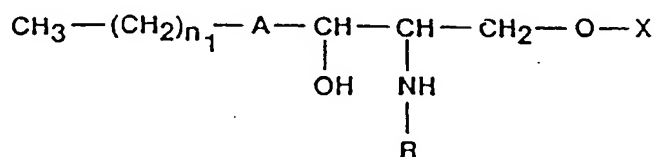


(I)

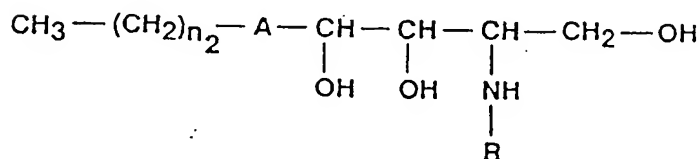


(II)

N-acyllysosphingolipids of one of the two formulae



(I)



(II)

in which -A represents for the group -CH=CH- or -CH₂-CH₂-, n₁ is a whole number between 6 and 18, n₂ a whole number between 11 and 15, X is a hydrogen atom or the residue of a monosaccharide, disaccharide or phosphorylcholine

and R represents an acyl radical derived from an aliphatic carboxylic acid having from 2 to 24 carbon atoms, substituted by one or more polar groups selected from the group consisting of:

- chlorine, bromine and fluorine;
- free hydroxy groups other than hydroxy groups in α and ω positions or hydroxy groups esterified with an organic or inorganic acid;
- etherified hydroxy groups;
- keto, ketal, and acetal groups derived from lower aliphatic or araliphatic alcohols;
- ketoxime, aldoxime or hydrazone groups optionally substituted by lower alkyl or aralkyl groups;
- free mercapto groups or mercapto groups esterified with a lower aliphatic or araliphatic acid or etherified with lower aliphatic or araliphatic alcohols;
- free or esterified carboxy groups other than dodecanecarboxylic acid ω-substituted by carboxy;
- free sulfonic groups or sulfonic groups esterified with lower aliphatic or araliphatic alcohols;
- sulfamide groups or sulfamide groups substituted by lower alkyl or aralkyl groups or lower alkylene groups;
- sulfoxide or sulfone groups derived from lower alkyl or aralkyl groups;
- nitrile groups;

- free or substituted amino groups other than amino groups in α and ω positions, and quaternary ammonium derivatives of such amino groups; and derivatives thereof with peracylated hydroxy groups, with the exception of N-(γ -amino-butyl) sphingosine, N-(chloroacetyl)dihydrosphingosine, N-(trifluoroacetyl)sphingosine, N-(trifluoroacetyl)dihydrosphingosine, N-(trifluoroacetyl)psychosine, N-(trifluoroacetyl)dihydropsychosine, N-(dichloroacetyl)psychosine, N-(dichloroacetyl)dihydropsychosine, N-(dichloroacetyl)sphingosine, N-(dichloroacetyl)dihydrosphingosine, N-(dichloroacetyl)phytosphingosine and N-(2-bromostearyl)sphingosine,

or mixtures of said N-acylsphingolipids, and metal or organic base salts or acid addition salts thereof.

- The invention is also directed to pharmaceutical preparations containing one or more of the above-said derivatives of N-acylsphingolipids or their salts as active principles with one or more pharmaceutical vehicles, and also pharmaceutical preparations containing as active principles N-(γ -aminobutyl)sphingosine or N-(dichloroacetyl)sphingosine or N-(dichloroacetyl)dihydrosphingosine. The invention also includes the therapeutic use of these three N-acylsphingolipids and that of all the other N-acylsphingolipids mentioned above, and their mixtures and salts.

- Natural sphingosines are compounds present in sphingolipids and are therefore to be considered "lysosphingolipids", which in turn are classified according to the nature of their polar structure which is linked with the primary hydroxyl group present at the C-1 position of the sphingosine. There are many different kinds of sphingolipids because of the wide variety of different oligosaccharides, single sugars, phosphate esters and other polar groups attached to this position. In sphingolipids the amino group at the C-2 position of the sphingosine is substituted by fatty acid structures; the basic amino group is therefore found as a natural amide. Since many different fatty acids and sphingosines coexist in the same sphingolipid, all natural sphingolipids must be considered homogenous as far as the polar part and complex mixtures of closely connected structures are concerned (sphingosines, fatty acids).

Different kinds of sphingolipid derivatives are disclosed in the literature or patents, but none of the derivative of the invention are disclosed in the prior art.

- Journal of Chemical and Engineering Data, Vol. 13, N° 3, 1968, pages 450-1 describes a process of preparation of amino acid amides of dihydrosphingosine by condensation of the long chain base with the product from the reaction of the appropriate N-carbobenzoxy-protected amino acid, dipeptide, or tripeptide with N-ethyl-5-phenylisoxazolium-3'-sulfonate in the presence of triethylamine, and discloses more particularly the N-acyl dihydrosphingosines in which the acyl group is derived from α -amino acids and α -amino acids that are N-substituted.

- EP-A-212 400, discloses a process of preparation of sphingosine derivatives, and especially discloses N-acyl sphingosine and N-acyl psychosine with an acyl group at the nitrogen derived from α -hydroxy aliphatic acids (C_{14} - C_{24}).

EP-A-146 810 discloses sphingosine derivatives, their process of preparation and pharmaceutical compositions containing same, and more particularly describes N-acyl sphingosine and N-acyl psychosine in which the acyl group is derived from an α -hydroxy aliphatic acid having from 14 to 24 carbon atoms.

- Chemical abstracts, vol. 94, 1981: Ref: 83548z, describes a process of preparation of 2-amino-1,3-dihydroxydecanoic acid (C_{12} -dihydrosphingosine) by a four steps synthesis process, and describes especially a dihydrosphingosine in which the acylating group on the amino group is 2-chloroacetyl.

Chemistry and Physics of lipids, Vol. 12, 1974, pages 303-315, describes synthesis of galactosylphytosphingosine and galactosylceramides containing phytosphingosine, and especially discloses N-acyl galactopyranosyl sphingosine in which the acyl group corresponds to that of α -hydroxy octadecanoic acid.

- EP-A-97 059 describes a composition suitable for topical application to human skin comprising as active ingredient which can control skin barrier functions (a) a long chain ω -hydroxy fatty acid or a carboxy-substituted derivative, (b) an hydroxy or epoxy-derivative of an essential fatty acid or an ester formed between (a) and (b), and discloses especially N-acyl sphingosine and N-acyl psychosine in which the acyl group is derived from ω -hydroxy aliphatic acids (C_8 - C_{50}).

- Biochemistry, Vol. 21, 1982, pages 928-934, describes the chemical synthesis of α -L-fucopyranosylceramide and its analogues as well as preparation of antibodies directed to this glycolipid, and discloses more particularly N-acyl sphingosine in which the acyl group is derived from dichloroacetic acid.

- Biochemistry, Vol. 27, 1988, pages 4439-4449, describes the preparation of fluorescent N-acylsphingosines and their use for studying the synthesis, molecular sorting and intracellular transport of lipids in animal cells, and discloses especially N-acyl sphingosines and N-acyl dihydrosphingosines in which the acyl group is derived from N-substituted derivatives of 6-aminohexanoic acid, i.e. amino in the ω position.

JACS, Vol. 86, N° 20, 1964, pages 4472-6, describes a process of synthesis of psychosine by condensation of N-dichloroacetyl-3-O-benzoylsphingosine with acetobromogalactose, deacylation of the resulting product by sodium methoxide to the N-dichloroacetylcerebroside and hydrolysis of this latter by warming with barium hydroxide, as well as glucopsychosine and dihydropsychosine.

- JOC, Vol. 35, N° 10, 1970, pages 4472-6, relating to the synthesis of D-1-hydroxy-2-amino-3-ketooctadecane-4-5-H hydrochloride especially discloses N-acyl-dihydrosphingosine in which the acyl group is derived from trifluoroacetic acid.

Archives of Biochemistry, Vol. 156, 1973, pages 77-83, relative to the development of compounds which resemble in structure the myelin component, galactosylceramide, as specific agents which could block single steps in myelin

metabolism, discloses N-acyl sphingosine and N-acyl psychosine in which the acyl group is derived from an α -hydroxy aliphatic acid (α -hydroxy dodecanoic acid, α -hydroxy lignoceric acid).

Analytical Biochemistry, 141, 267-279 (1984), concerning the purification by affinity chromatography of human lysosomal β -glucosidase by using sepharose bound substrat analogs, especially mentions N-acyl psychosine in which the acyl group is derived from 12-aminododecanoyl acid and N-substituted derivatives; i.e. ω amino acids.

Journal of Neurochemistry, Vol. 26, 1976, pages 1063-1072, concerning the study of glycosyl transferases of rat brain making cerebroside their substrat specificity and potential inhibitors analogous in structure to ceramides, especially discloses N-acyl sphingosine and N-acyl psychosine in which the acyl group is derived from by an α -hydroxy aliphatic acid (C_7 , C_{10} , C_{14} , C_{18} , C_{22} , C_{24}).

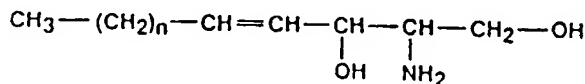
The compounds of the present invention are therefore particular kinds of analogues of natural sphingolipids, whose diversity consists in the presence of one single unitary acyl group on the amino group and in which such an acyl, contrary to natural products, is substituted by polar groups. The new compounds therefore represent semisynthetic sphingolipids, which can be obtained by the introduction of the acyl group R into the basic "lysosphingolipids". The term "lysosphingolipids", as used in the present application, covers both the compounds corresponding to formulae (I) and (II), but without the radical acyl R, in which the terminal hydroxyl of the aminoalcohols is in free form, as is certainly the case of formula (II), and the derivatives of formula (I), in which X is one of the said radicals, in which the terminal hydroxyl is linked glycosidically to a monosaccharide or to a di-saccharide, such as those present in some sphingolipids or to a phosphorylcholine, as in the case of lysosphingomyelin or lysodihydrosphingomyelin.

Lysosphingolipids, which serve as the base for the preparation of N-acyllysosphingolipids of the above-said formulae I and II, are preferably all those obtainable by deacylation of natural sphingolipids free from sialic acids, and therefore constitute mixtures of chemical compounds of the above formulae with carbon atom chains of varying length. The present invention also refers however to single unitary compounds corresponding to the above formulae.

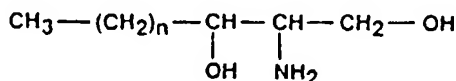
One monosaccharide from which residue X is derived in formula I is preferably a pentose or a hexose, for example of the D or L series, linked by a glucoside bond α or β to the sphingosine. Special mention should be made of D-arabinose, D-xylose, D-ribose, L-rannose, D-glucose, L-glucose, D-galactose, D-N-acetyl glucosamine, L-N-acetyl galactosamine, D-mannose, D-fructose, and digitoxose. Among the disaccharides, special mention should be made of those formed by the monoses named herein, such as saccharose, lactose, cellobiose, or maltose.

Of the sialic acid-free "natural" lysosphingolipids, which serve as bases for the new derivatives of the invention, the following must be mentioned:

- the sphingosines of the formula



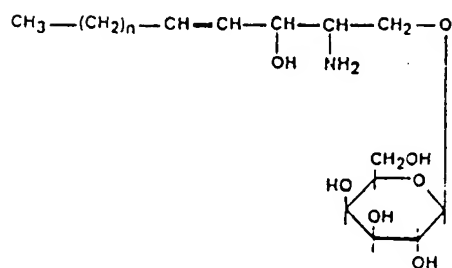
- where n may take on values of between 6 and 16
- the dihydrosphingosines of the formula



- where n may take on values of between 8 and 18
- the psychosines or galactosylsphingosines of the formula

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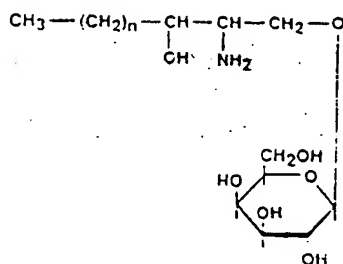
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- where n may take on values of between 6 and 16
 - the dihydropyranosines of the formula

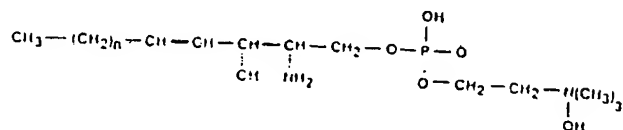
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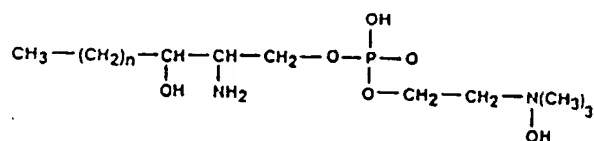
- where n may take on values of between 8 and 18
 - the phosphorylcholine or lysosphingomyelin sphingosines of the formula

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- where n may take on values of between 6 and 16
 - the phosphorylcholine or lysodihydrosphingomyelin dihydrosphingosines of the formula

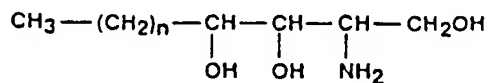
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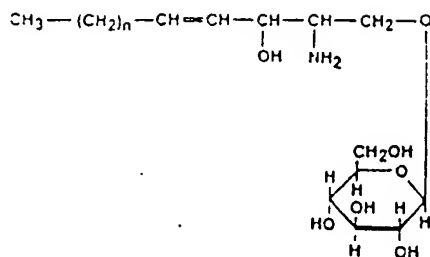
- where n may take on values of between 8 and 18
 - the phytosphingosines of the formula

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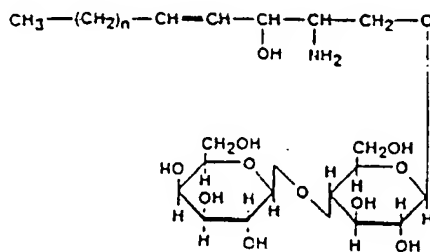
where n may take on values of between 11 and 15

- the glucosylsphingosines of the formula



where n may take on values of between 6 and 16

- the lactosylsphingosines of the formula



where n may take on values of between 6 and 16

These compounds can be obtained from natural sphingolipids [R.W. Leeden and R.K. Yu: Structure and Enzymic degradation of sphingolipids in Lysosomes and storage disease, pp. 105-145, Academic Press (1973)] or they can be prepared synthetically as described in the literature [Schmidt R.R.; Zimmermann P., Koko JP 62 39,597 (1987); Hasegawa Akira et al., JP 62 207,247 (1987); Umemura et al., Agric. Biol. Chem. 51 (7) (1973) - 82 (1987); Findeis M.A., J. Org. Chem. 52, pp. 2838-48 (1987); Kiso Makoto et al., Carbohydr. Res. 158, pp. 101-111 (1987); Gal A.E. et al., Chem. Phys. Lipids 42, pag. 199-207 (1986); Hay J.B. et al., Chem. Phys. Lipids, 3, pag. 59-69 (1969).

The derivatives of the present invention, with the exception of those specifically named hereinafter, are new compounds. It would seem that in the N-acyl residue of a few sphingolipids, as in natural acylated derivatives of sphingosines, there are present higher aliphatic hydroxyacids with a similar number of carbon atoms as the compounds of the present invention, since corresponding fatty acids have been found in their hydrolysis products. However, sphingolipids with acyl groups derived from such acids have never been isolated or described, so that the hydroxy derivatives in the N-acyl residue according to the present invention are also to be considered as being novel.

The new lysosphingolipid derivatives of the present invention have interesting pharmacological properties and more precisely an inhibiting action on protein-kinase C activation, which can have an undesirable negative effect under certain conditions of balance of the normal neurotransmission mechanisms. Protein-kinase C activation originates from an increased concentration of excitatory amino acids, such as glutamic and/or aspartic acids. Under such abnormal conditions these acids have a direct toxic action on neuronal cells. One great advantage of the products of the present invention, which sets them apart from other protein-kinase C inhibitors, such as sphingosines themselves or gangliosides, consists in their ability to prevent and combat this neurotoxic action.

Furthermore, the new derivatives are neurotoxic only at far higher doses than those which cause inhibition of protein-kinase C. The new semisynthetic sphingolipids of the present invention can be applied in therapies for various pathologies of the nervous system, such as ictus, trauma, chorea, senescence, epilepsy and neurodegenerative diseases of the nervous system, myocardial infarct and angina pectoris. The pharmacological properties of the new N-acyllysosphingolipids can be illustrated by the following experiments on N-dichloroacetylsphingosine.

Effect of sialic acid-free N-acyllysosphingolipids on protection of neuronotrophic effects of excitatory aminoacids

In primary granule cell cultures, translocation and activation of protein-kinase C (PKC) can be provoked by stimulation of excitatory amino acid (EAA) receptors. Translocation of PKC can be measured by assessment of the bond sites

of 4-B-[³H]-phorbol 12,13-dibutyrate [³H]-P(Bt02) in intact cells. In particular, glutamate brings about dose-dependent translocation of the bond sites of [³H]-P(Bt02) from the cytosol to the neuronal membrane. It is already known that addition of glutamate to such cultures causes cell damage, presumably mediated by the increase in Ca²⁺ influx induced by glutamate and in the consequent translocation of protein-kinase C from cytosol to the neuronal membrane.

5 Recently, Vaccarino et al. [Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 84, 8707-8711 (1987)] reported that exposure of granule cells to the gangliosides trisialosyl-N-tetraglycosylceramide (GT1b) or monosialosyl-N-tetraglycosylceramide (GM1), inhibits the translocation and activation of PKC induced by glutamate. These glycosphingolipids do not interfere with the glutamate bond up to its high affinity recognition site or with the [³H]-P(Bt02) bond. Furthermore, these gangliosides, and particularly GT1b, offer protection from glutamate-induced cell damage. It has recently been reported [Hannun Y.A. et al., Biol. Chem. 261, 12604-12609 (1986); Merrill A.H. et al., J. Biol. Chem. 261, 12610-12615 (1986); Wilson E. et al., J. Biol. Chem. 261, 12616-12623 (1986); Hannun Y.A. et al., Science 235, 670-673 (1987)] that sphingosines and correlated bases inhibit the activity and translocation of PKC.

10 The following experiments show studies carried out with N-dichloroacetylsphingosine, in comparison to sphingosine. In particular, their effects on PKC translocation and glutamate-induced neuronal toxicity in primary granule cell cultures were observed. Possible cytotoxic effects of the products were assessed according to their neurotoxic effects in cerebellar cells in culture, as well as hemolysis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

20 Cell cultures:

Primary cultures were prepared with granule cells from 8-day-old Sprague-Dawley rats (Zivic Miller). These cultures have a granule cell content of >90%, 5% of GABAergic neurons [Gallo V. et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 79, 7919-7923 (1982)] and <5% of glia cells [Vaccarino F.M. et al., J. Neurosci. 7, 65-76 (1987)]. The cultures were used 25 for the experiments on the 8th and 9th days in vitro.

Compounds added to the cultures/Addition methods and parameters:

30 On the 8th and 9th days in vitro, sphingosines and N-dichloroacetylsphingosines at various concentrations (1-100 μM) were added to the cultures. In particular, monolayers of granule cells were pre-incubated with these compounds in Locke's solution (1 ml) for 2 hrs at 37°C. The sphingosine was dissolved in ethanol, stored as an equimolar complex with bovine serum albumin (BSA) with no fatty acids, and diluted directly with the Locke's solution used to pre-incubate the cells. The N-dichloroacetylsphingosine was dissolved in DMSO and diluted directly in Locke's solution (as noted above). Aliquots of the dilutions were dried in a flow of N₂, after which Locke's solution was added until the 35 desired concentration was reached.

PKC translocation induced by glutamate/Determination of the phorbol ester bond [³H] with intact cells

40 After 2 hours' incubation at 37°C of the cells with or without the compounds (see above), the monolayers were washed once and the [³H]-P(Bt02) bond was assessed in the presence of 1 μM of glutamate and in the absence of Mg²⁺. In particular, the granule cells cultivated in the 35 mm plates were washed once with Locke's solution (154 mM NaCl/5.6 mM KCl/3.6 mM NaHCO₃/2.3 mM CaCl₂/1 mM MgCl₂/5.6 mM glucose/5 mM Hepes, pH 7.4) and incubated in 1 ml of Locke's solution containing 4-B-[³H]-phorbol 12,13-dibutyrate [³H]-P(Bt02); 12.5 Ci/mmol; 1 Ci = 37 GBq; New England Nuclear), in 0.1% bovine serum albumin without fatty acids (Sigma Chemical Co.). Preliminary experiments 45 have shown that balance is reached within 10 minutes, so the monolayers were incubated with [³H]-P(Bt02) for 15 minutes at 22°C. The bond remained constant for a maximum time of 1 hour. After incubation, the cells were washed three times with cold Locke's solution, and then suspended with 0.1 M NaOH. Aliquots of the suspension were then used for protein determination (9) and liquid scintillation count. The nonspecific bond was determined in the presence of 2 μM phorbol 12-tetradecanoate 13-acetate (PTA).

Glutamate-induced neuronal toxicity:

50 Monolayers of intact granule cells were pre-incubated with various compounds at various concentrations for 2 hours at 37°C. After removal of the excess compounds and repeated washings, the cells were incubated with 50 μM 55 glutamate in the absence of Mg²⁺ for 15 minutes at room temperature. At the end of treatment with glutamate three more washings were effected, after which the monolayers were placed once more in the culture medium. Cell survival was assessed by histochemical techniques after 24 hours. In particular, cell viability was assessed after fluorescein staining, which gives green fluorescence to vital cells and red fluorescence to nonvital ones.

Cytotoxicity/Neurotoxicity and hemolysis:

Possible cytotoxicity of the compounds themselves was calculated by assessing the toxicity in the cerebral cultures in the absence of glutamate. The experiments and techniques used were those described above, with the difference that glutamate was omitted. The possible hemolytic effects of the compounds were also assessed. Samples of blood were taken from 4 volunteers. Each sample was subdivided into three test tubes as follows:

1. 1 ml of blood + 1 ml of N-dichloroacetylsphingosine
2. 1 ml of blood + 1 ml of D-sphingosine
3. 1 ml of blood + 1 ml of plasma from the same volunteer (negative control)

N-dichloroacetylsphingosine and D-sphingosine were added to the samples at various concentrations (see the experiments described above). The test tubes were incubated for 45 minutes at 37°C and then centrifuged.

The hemoglobin in the supernatant was quantified by the cyanomethahemoglobin method. In this test, the quantity of incubated hemoglobin must be the same, or smaller, than that of the negative control.

RESULTS

The tested compound inhibited glutamate-induced PKC translocation from the glutamate and proved capable of significantly reducing cell toxicity induced by glutamate. The ED₅₀ values of the activity of the compounds are reported in Table 1, columns 1 and 2, respectively. Table 1 (column 3) also shows results relative to the possible neurotoxicity *in vitro* of the compounds themselves. It should be noted that N-dichloroacetylsphingosine shows either no toxicity at all, or toxicity at significantly higher concentrations than those able to antagonize translocation induced by glutamate (column 1) as well as the neuronal toxicity induced by glutamate (column 2). Furthermore, as shown in the Figure in the drawing, N-dichloroacetylsphingosine, contrary to sphingosine, does not cause hemolysis.

Table 1

Effects of sphingosine on glutamate-induced PKC translocation (PKC inhibition), neuronal toxicity induced by glutamate (protection from glutamate) and neurotoxicity. Data refer to the ED ₅₀ (μM)			
Compounds	PKC inhibition (μM)	Protection from glut. (μM)	Neurotoxic. in 24 hours (μM)
Sphingosine	20	NO	10-20
N-dichloroacetylsphingosine	30	30	>100

European patent application No. 0 072 286 describes some sphingosine derivatives in which the N-acyl residue is unitary and is derived from a carboxylic acid which is active on the central or peripheral nervous systems *in vitro*, but which has poor or no activity *in vivo*, due to its difficulty in overcoming the hemato-encephalic barrier and/or in reaching the peripheral organs of the nervous system. When these acids are combined by an amide bond with lysosphingolipids, they acquire the ability to overcome the hemato-encephalic barrier and to carry out their action *in vivo*. The disclosure of the European patent application therefore concerns the vehicling function which lysosphingolipids have on active acids of the nervous system. In the present invention, on the other hand, sphingolipids are modified by substituting their acyls with "artificial" acyls to obtain particular modifications of the biological action of the sphingolipids themselves, an action which is essentially an inhibition of protein-kinase C and is amply described in the literature (see Hannun Y.A. et al. (1986) - Sphingosine inhibition of protein-kinase C activity and of phorbol dibutyrate binding *in vitro* and in human platelets; J. Biol. Chem. 261, 12604-12609; Merrill A.H. et al. - Inhibition of phorbol ester - dependent differentiation of human promyelocytic leukemic (HL-60) cells by sphinganine and other long-chain bases; J. Biol. Chem. 261, 12610-12615; Wilson E. et al. (1986) - Inhibition of the oxidative burst in human neutrophils by sphingoid long-chain bases; J. Biol. Chem. 261, 12616-12623; Hannun Y.A. et al. (1987) - Lysosphingolipids inhibit protein kinase C: implications for the sphingolipidoses (Science 235, 670-673).

The new sphingolipid derivatives of the present invention have an advantage over known compounds able to inhibit protein-kinase C, and that is that they possess a protective effect against the toxic influence of excitatory amino acids and they are therefore suitable for use in the preparation of efficacious medicaments.

One of the acids which is active on the nervous system and is mentioned in the above-cited European patent application is also γ-aminobutyric acid, which is to be included in the group of acids characteristic of the present invention,

and which is therefore not to be included among the new products of the present invention. Its therapeutic use is claimed for those indications requiring an inhibiting agent for protein-kinase C, for example those listed above.

Also excluded from the present invention as a new compound is dichloroacetyl-sphingosine described in *Biochemistry*, 21, 928 (1982) and N-dichloroacetyldihydrosphingosine described in *J. Org. Chem.* 28, 2157 (1963). The therapeutic use of these compounds is however claimed, as well as the pharmaceutical preparations containing them as active principles. The N-acyl radical defined above, characteristic of the new compounds according to the present invention, is derived from aliphatic acids with between 2 and 24 carbon atoms. The acids may be polybasic, but are preferably those with one single carboxy function. They are preferably straight-chained. In those radicals with branched chains, the lateral chains are preferably lower alkyl groups with a maximum of 4 carbon atoms, and especially methyl groups. The alkyls, especially those with branched chains, possess preferably a maximum of 12 carbon atoms, and especially 6 carbon atoms. The alkyl radicals are preferably saturated, but may also have double bonds, preferably between one and two.

The polar groups which substitute the N-acyl radical are preferably between 1 and 3 in number and may be the same as, or different from, each other. Compounds with alkyl radicals in the α -position are preferred, especially in those with a higher carbon atom content and/or in unsaturated ones.

The polar groups are free functions, such as hydroxy other than hydroxy groups in α and ω positions or amino groups, or functional derivatives, such as esters, ethers, ketals, etc. The esters, for example, of the hydroxy or amino groups, may be derived from acids of the aliphatic, aromatic, araliphatic, alicyclic or heterocyclic series. Such ester groups are preferably derived from therapeutically acceptable acids. The aliphatic acids are preferably lower acids with a maximum of 8 carbon atoms, such as acetic, propionic, butyric or valerianic acid, for example isovalerianic acid or their substituted derivatives, such as hydroxy acids, for example glycolic acid, or α or β -hydroxybutyric acid, lactic acid, amino acids such as natural amino acids, e.g., glycine, alanine, valine, phenylglycine, or dibasic acids, which can also be substituted, such as malonic acid, succinic acid, and maleic acid. Acids of the aromatic series are for example benzoic acid or its derivatives substituted by between 1 and 3 lower alkyl groups, hydroxy or lower alkoxy groups, or by halogens, such as chlorine, fluorine or bromine. Of the araliphatic alcohols, special mention should be made of those with one single benzene ring, such as phenylacetic or phenylpropionic acid, possibly substituted as described above. Alicyclic acids are preferably those with rings of 5 or 6 carbon atoms, such as hexanecarbonic or hexanedicarbonic acid. Of the acids of the heterocyclic series, special mention should be given to the simple ones with only one heterocyclic group, such as the derivatives of pyridine or piperidine, such as nicotinic or isonicotinic acid or α -pyrrolidine carbonic acid.

Of the alcohols which can form the etherifying component of hydroxy groups or etherified mercapto groups, those of the aliphatic series can be mentioned in particular and especially those with a maximum of 12 and especially 6 carbon atoms, or of the araliphatic series having preferably one single benzene ring, possibly substituted by 1-3 lower alkyl groups (C_{1-4}) for example methyl groups and with a maximum of 4 carbon atoms in the aliphatic chain, or of alcohols of the alicyclic or aliphatic-alicyclic series having only one cycloaliphatic ring and a maximum of 14 carbon atoms or of the heterocyclic series having a maximum of 12 and especially 6 carbon atoms and only one heterocyclic ring containing a heteroatom chosen from the group formed by N, O and S. These alcohols may be substituted or unsubstituted, especially by functions chosen from the group formed by hydroxy, amino or alkoxy groups, with a maximum of 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl, carboxy or carbalkoxy groups with a maximum of 4 atoms in the alkyl residue, alkylamines or dialkylamines with a maximum of 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl portion, and may be saturated or unsaturated, especially with only one double bond.

The alcohols may be monovalent or polyvalent, in particular bivalent. Of the alcohols of the aliphatic series, special mention should be given to those lower alcohols with a maximum of 6 carbon atoms, such as methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, propyl alcohol and isopropyl alcohol, normal butyl alcohol, isobutyl alcohol, tertiary butyl alcohol, and of the bivalent alcohols, ethylene glycol and propylene glycol. Of the alcohols of the araliphatic series, particular mention should be made of those with only one benzene residue, such as benzyl alcohol and phenethyl alcohol. Of the alcohols of the alicyclic series, preference should be given to those with only one cycloaliphatic ring, such as cyclohexyl alcohol (cyclohexanol).

Of the alcohols of the heterocyclic series, special mention should be made of tetrahydrofuranol or tetrahydropyranol.

The alcohols can also be substituted, for example, by amino functions, such as amino alcohols, for example those with a maximum of 4 carbon atoms and especially amino alcohols with a dialkyl (C_{1-4}) amino group, such as diethyl-aminoethanol.

Lower aliphatic or araliphatic alcohols with a maximum of 4 carbon atoms in the aliphatic part and a benzene group possibly substituted as previously described are preferable. The alkyl or aralkyl groups which may substitute on the amino groups should preferably have a maximum of 4 carbon atoms, and this maximum is also present in all the aliphatic groups qualified as "lower" in the above definitions. Lower alkyl groups, which can substitute on the amino groups to form saturated heterocyclic groups, are mainly constituted by those with between 4 and 5 carbon atoms. Of the lower saturated acids with the said number of carbon atoms, from which the N-acyl group is derived, note is to be

made of those which are halogenated and especially chlorine or fluorine derivatives, and particularly those which have a dichloride in the α -position. Examples thereof are the following:

dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid and its fluoride and bromide analogues, 2,2-dichloropropionic acid, 2,3-dichloropropionic acid, 2,2,3-trichloropropionic acid, normal 2,2-dichlorobutyric acid, 2,2-dichlorovalerianic acid, 2-chloroisovalerianic acid, 2,3-dichlorovalerianic acid, pentafluoro-propionic acid, 3,3-dichloro-pivalic acid, 3-chloro-2,2-dimethylpropionic, chloro-difluoro-acetic acid, 2,2-dichlorocaproic acid, 2-monochloropropionic acid, normal 2-monochlorobutyric acid, 2-monochlorovalerianic acid, 2-monochlorocaproic acid and their fluoride and bromide analogues, 2-chloropalmitic acid, 2-chlorostearic acid, 2-chlorooleic acid, 2-chlorolauric acid, 2-chlorobehenic acid, 4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid, 2-hydroxypropionic acid (lactic acid), 3-hydroxypropionic acid, 2-hydroxybutyric acid, 2-hydroxyvalerianic acid, 3-hydroxyvalerianic acid, 2,3-dihydroxybutyric and 2,3-dihydroxyvalerianic acids. Also included are ethers thereof with lower aliphatic alcohols having a maximum of 4 carbon atoms or esters between the hydroxy groups and lower aliphatic acids with a maximum of 4 carbon atoms. Other examples include one of the above-said acids of the aromatic, araliphatic, alicyclic or heterocyclic series, methoxyacetic acid, 12-hydroxy-stearic acid, 2-(4-hydroxyphenoxy)propionic acid, 2-hydroxyisocaproic acid, 2-hydroxyisobutyric acid, 4-fluorophenoxyacetic acid, ethoxyacetic acid, pyruvic acid, acetacetic acid, levulinic acid and their ketals with lower aliphatic alcohols having a maximum of 4 carbon atoms and/or their oximes or substituted oximes with alkyl groups having a maximum of 4 carbon atoms, mercaptoacetic acid, 2-mercaptopropionic acid, 2-mercapto-butyric acid, 2-mercaptovalerianic acid and their ethers with lower aliphatic monovalent alcohols with a maximum of 4 carbon atoms or their esters with lower aliphatic acids having a maximum of 4 carbon atoms, 2-mercaptolauric, oleic and palmitic acids and their esters or ethers of the above-said type, malonic acid, glutaric acid, monomethylglutaric acid, 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaric acid, maleic acid, malic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid, azelaic acid and their esters with aliphatic alcohols having a maximum of 4 carbon atoms, sulfoacetic acid, 2-sulfopropionic acid, 2-sulfobutyric acid, 2-sulfovalerianic acid and their esters with aliphatic alcohols having a maximum of 4 carbon atoms. Among the higher acids substituted by sulfonic groups can be mentioned 2-sulfolauric acid, 2-sulfooleic acid, 2-sulfolpalmitic acid, 2-sulfostearic acid and their esters as noted above, as well as the corresponding sulfamides or sulfamides substituted by lower alkyl groups with a maximum of 4 carbon atoms or by alkyl groups with 4 or 5 carbon atoms, acetic, propionic, butyric and valerianic (valeric) acids substituted in the α -position by an alkylsulfoxide or alkylsulfonic group in which the alkyl has a maximum of 4 carbon atoms, cyanoacetic acid, 2-cyanopropionic acid, 2-cyano-butyric acid, 2-cyanovalerianic acid, 3-aminobutyric acid, and their derivatives with one or two alkyls substituting the amino hydrogen with a maximum of 4 carbon atoms or with an alkylene group having 4 or 5 carbon atoms. Derivatives thereof with the amino group acylated by a lower aliphatic acid with between 1 and 4 carbon atoms or with one of the aromatic, alicyclic or heterocyclic acids mentioned above, or groups of quaternary ammonium salts of tertiary amino groups derived from alkyls having a maximum of 4 carbon atoms, ethionine, dimethylglycine, 3-diethylaminopropionic acid, carnitine and cysteic acid can also be employed.

It is possible to prepare the metal salts of the new compounds according to the present invention which have free carboxy functions, and these too form part of the invention. Also constituting part of the invention are salts obtained by the addition of acids of N-acyllysosphingolipids containing a free amino function, for example derivatives with amino acids. Among the metal salts which can be particularly mentioned are those which can be used for therapeutic purposes, such as salts of alkali or alkaline earth metals, for example potassium, sodium, ammonium, calcium and magnesium salts or salts of earth metals such as aluminum, and also salts of organic bases, for example of primary, secondary or tertiary aliphatic or aromatic or heterocyclic amines, such as methylamine, ethylamine, propylamine, piperidine, morpholine, ephedrine, furfurylamine, choline, ethylenediamine and aminoethanol. Of the acids capable of giving salts by acid addition of the N-acyllysosphingolipid derivatives according to the invention, should be mentioned in particular hydrogen acids, such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, phosphoric acid, sulfuric acid, lower aliphatic acids with a maximum of 7 carbon atoms, such as formic, acetic or propionic acids, or succinic or maleic acids. Therapeutically unusable acids or bases, such as picric acid, can be used for the purification of the new N-acyl-lysosphingolipid derivatives and also form part of the invention. Due to the close relationship between the derivatives of the invention in their free form and in the form of their salts, the present description of the invention refers to either form indiscriminately, unless otherwise stated.

The new N-acyllysosphingolipid derivatives of the present invention can be prepared in a known way, and more precisely by acylation of the above-mentioned compounds.

With N-acyl lysosphingolipids, it is also possible, if desired, to functionally convert polar groups present in the introduced N-acyl group, for example to esterify hydroxy groups, alkylate amino groups, or to convert carbonyl groups into O-alkylhydroxyamino derivatives. Should one wish to prepare peracylates of the compounds obtained, it is necessary to effect a further acylation of the hydroxy groups under conditions conducive to such a reaction. All of the hydroxyls can be acylated, those of the sphingosine chain itself as well as of the sugars which may be present. The peracylated derivatives thus obtained have the same properties as the derivatives with free hydroxyls and may be used in therapies for the same purposes. The hydroxy peracylates of the new N-acyl lysosphingolipids are particularly derived from aliphatic acids having a maximum of 8 carbon atoms and such acids may be saturated, unsaturated, mono- or dibasic. Special mention should be made of peracetylates, perpropionylates, perbutyrylates, permaleinylates, permalonylates

and persuccinylates.

Among the new N-acyllysosphingolipids according to the present invention, special note should be taken of the following derivatives:

5 sphingosine derivatives with N-acyls of the above specific acids; dihydrosphingosine derivatives with N-acyls of said acids; psychosine derivatives with acyls of said acids; dihydropsycho-
 10 sphingosine derivatives with N-acyls of the acids; lysodihydrosphingomyelin derivatives with N-acyls of the acids; phytosphingosine derivatives with N-acyls of the acids; and in particular, N-chloroacetylsphingosine, N-trichloroacetyl-
 sphingosine, N-mercapto-acetylsphingosine, N-maleylsphingosine, N-12-hydroxystearoylsphingosine, N-fluoroacetyl-
 sphingosine, N-difluoro-acetylsphingosine, N-cyanoacetylsphingosine, N-3-diethylaminopro-pionylsphingosine, N-
 15 dichloroacetylglucosylsphingosine, N-chloroacetylglucosylsphingosine, N-trifluoroacetylglucosylsphingosine, N-fluoro-
 acetylglucosylsphingosine, N-dichloroacetylglucosylsphingosine, N-trifluoroacetylglucosylsphingosine, N-3-diethylami-
 nopropionyllactosylsphingosine and peracylates of these compounds of the type described above, and the analogues
 of all of these compounds derived from the other specific lysosphingolipids mentioned previously.

The procedure of the present invention comprises acylating a sphingosine derivative of one of the formulae (I) and
 15 (II) in which, however, in place of R there is a hydrogen atom, or mixtures of these compounds, optionally following tem-
 porary protection of the free functional groups in the acylating component, with an aliphatic acid having between 2 and
 24 carbon atoms, substituted by one or more polar groups chosen from the group constituted by:

- chlorine, bromine and fluorine;
- 20 - free hydroxy groups other than hydroxy groups in α and ω positions or hydroxy groups esterified with an organic or inorganic acid;
- etherified hydroxy groups;
- keto, ketal, and acetal groups derived from lower aliphatic or araliphatic alcohols;
- ketoxime, aldoxime or hydrazone groups optionally substituted by lower alkyl or aralkyl groups;
- 25 - free mercapto groups or mercapto groups esterified with a lower aliphatic or araliphatic acid or etherified with lower aliphatic or araliphatic alcohols;
- free or esterified carboxy groups other than dodecancarboxylic acid ω -substituted by carboxy;
- free sulfonic groups or sulfonic groups esterified with lower aliphatic or araliphatic alcohols;
- sulfamide groups or sulfamide groups substituted by lower alkyl or aralkyl groups or lower alkylene groups;
- 30 - sulfoxide or sulfone groups derived from lower alkyl or aralkyl groups;
- nitrile groups;
- free or substituted amino groups, other than amino groups in α and ω positions and quaternary ammonium deriva-
 tives of such amino groups.

35 If desired, the compounds having hydroxy groups may be peracylated and/or optionally converting the polar groups substituted on the N-acyl group one into the other. If desired, the products may be converted into suitable salts.

N-acylation, according to the above procedure, can be carried out in a conventional way, for example by reacting the starting products with an acylating agent, especially with a reactive functional derivative of the acid, the residue of which is to be introduced. It is thus possible to use, as a functional derivative of the acid, a halogenide or an anhydride.
 40 Acylation is carried out preferably in the presence of a tertiary base, such as pyridine or collidine. It is possible to work under anhydrous conditions, at room temperature, or by heating, or the Schotten - Baumann method can also be used to advantage under aqueous conditions in the presence of an inorganic base. In some cases it is also possible to use esters of the acids as reactive functional derivatives. Acylation can be effected by methods using activated carboxy derivatives as are used in peptide chemistry, for example the mixed anhydride method, or derivatives obtainable with
 45 carbodiimide derivatives or isoxazole salts.

Of the many preparation methods, the most appropriate are the following:

1. reaction of the lysosphingolipid derivative with the azide of the acid;
2. reaction of the lysosphingolipid derivative with an acylimidazole of the acid obtainable from the acid with N,N'-
 50 carbonyldiimidazole;
3. reaction of the lysosphingolipid derivative with a mixed anhydride of the acid and of trifluoroacetic acid;
4. reaction of the lysosphingolipid derivative with the chloride of the acid;
5. reaction of the lysosphingolipid derivative with the acid in the presence of a carbodiimide (for example dicy-
 clohexylcarbodiimide) and possibly a substance such as 1-hydroxybenzotriazol;
- 55 6. reaction of the lysosphingolipid derivative with the acid by heating;
7. reaction of the lysosphingolipid derivative with a methyl ester of the acid at a high temperature;
8. reaction of the lysosphingolipid derivative with a phenol ester of the acid, for example an ester with para-nitroph-
 enol;
9. reaction of the lysosphingolipid derivative with an ester derived from the exchange between a salt of the acid and

1-methyl-2-chloropyridinium iodide or similar products.

In the particular case of the preparation of products derived from acids containing free hydroxy or mercapto or carboxy groups, or primary or secondary amino groups, it is preferable to protect such groups during the acylation reaction, preferably using the protection methods used in peptide chemistry. Such protective groups must naturally be easily cleavable at the end of the reaction, such as the phthaloyl group or the benzyloxycarbonyl group, which serves to protect the amino group. Thus, for example, while preparing derivatives containing 4-aminobutyric acid, one should first prepare a derivative of this acid where the amino group is bound to the phthaloyl group and after acylation with the lysosphingolipid derivative the phthaloyl group is eliminated by hydrazinolysis. The benzyloxycarbonyl group can be eliminated by hydrogenolysis. This residue can also be used to protect the hydroxy groups. The carboxy group can be protected by esterification, for example with the alcohols used in peptide chemistry. Acylation of the hydroxy groups of the saccharide part which may be present in the N-acyllysosphingolipids of the present invention and possibly together with hydroxy groups present as polar groups in the N-acyl residue can be effected in the known way, for example by acylation with a halogenide or an anhydride of the acid used for acylation, in the presence of a tertiary base, such as pyridine or collidine. The peracylated derivatives mentioned above are obtained in this way. In the compounds obtained according to the above procedure, it is possible to convert the functions present in the N-acyl group between them. For example, it is possible to acylate hydroxy groups, possibly selectively, leaving other hydroxy groups intact, such as saccharide groups, using mild reagents and conditions. It is possible to etherify the hydroxy or mercapto groups, to alkylate the amino groups or to acylate the amino groups. Finally, in all of the compounds obtainable by the said procedures and which present salifiable groups, such groups can be salified in the known way.

The invention also includes modifications in the preparation procedure for the new derivatives, in which a procedure can be interrupted at any one stage or in which the procedure is begun with an intermediate compound and the remaining stages are then carried out, or in which the starting products are formed in situ. Other objects of the present invention are pharmaceutical preparations containing as active substance one or more of the new lysosphingolipid derivatives, and, in particular, those already pointed out, and also N-dichloroacetylsphingosine, N-dichloroacetyldihydrosphingosine, N- γ -aminobutyrylsphingosine.

The pharmaceutical preparations mentioned here may be preparations for oral, rectal, parenteral, local or transdermal use. They are therefore in solid or semisolid form, for example pills, tablets, gelatin capsules, capsules, suppositories, or soft gelatin capsules. For parenteral use it is possible to use those forms intended for intramuscular, subcutaneous or transdermal administration, or suitable for infusions or intravenous injections and these may therefore be presented as solutions of the active compounds or as freeze-dried powders of the active compounds to be mixed with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients or diluents, convenient for use as stated and having an osmolarity which is compatible with the physiological fluids. For local use preparations in the form of sprays can be considered, for example nasal sprays, creams or ointments for topical use or suitably treated plasters for transdermal administration. The preparations of the invention can be administered to man or animals. They contain preferably between 0.01% and 10% by weight of the active component in the case of solutions, sprays, ointments and creams and between 1% and 100% by weight, preferably between 5% and 50% by weight, of the active compound in the case of solid form preparations. The dosage to be administered depends on individual indications, on the desired effect and on the chosen administration route. The daily dosage for administration to man by injection or the transdermal or oral route of the N-acyllysosphingolipids of the present invention varies between 0.05 mg and 5 mg of active substance per kg of body weight.

The following Examples 6-22 illustrate the preparation of the new derivatives according to the invention and one known derivative and Examples 23-26 illustrate the pharmaceutical preparations. Examples 1-5 illustrate the preparation of the starting substances needed to carry out the procedure of the invention.

Example 1

PREPARATION OF PSYCHOSINE TARTRATE (FG-S2) BY EXTRACTION FROM BOVINE BRAIN TISSUE

A quantity of bovine brain is homogenized in phosphate buffer at pH 6.8; 2 volumes of methylene chloride are then added and the resulting mixture is then centrifuged.

The lower phase is separated and kept at a temperature of 0° for a few days; a solid is separated (Cerosfing) which is then filtered and vacuum dried. Cerosfing contains about 30% of cerebrosides.

1 kg of Cerosfing is solubilized with 3 liters of ice cold acetic acid in a suitable reactor by heating to approximately 60°C.

After complete solubilization, it is left at room temperature overnight. The precipitate is then gathered and with this precipitate the operation is repeated once again. The new precipitate is washed with acetone and vacuum dried (FG-S1). 1000 g of FG-S1 are loaded into a thermostatic reactor (130°C) with 7200 ml of n-BuOH and 480 ml of H₂O.

The mixture is refluxed and 560 gr of KOH are slowly added after being solubilized in 320 ml of H₂O. When all the

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KOH has been added, it is reacted for 5 hours by reflux. It is cooled to 35°C and 6000 ml of H₂O are added; the two phases are left to separate. The lower phase is eliminated. The upper phase is washed 5 times with 3000 ml of KOH 1N. The lower phases are discarded.

5000 ml of H₂O are then added and the pH is brought to 7.3:7.5 with about 250 ml of H₂SO₄ 5N. The lower phase is discarded. It is washed with 2000 ml of phosphate buffer 0.1M (pH 7.2) in 1.25% saline and then with another 2500 ml of 2.5% saline. The solution is concentrated to 2000 ml and then 3000 ml of n-hexane, 2000 ml of methanol and 700 ml of H₂O are added in which 250 grams (gr) of tartaric acid have been dissolved.

The lower phase is separated and set aside, and the upper phase is washed with 2x500 ml of MetOH/H₂O 75:25.

The upper phase is then eliminated. The first two lower phases are then united and 1500 ml of H₂O are added and partitioned with 2000 ml of n-hexane. The n-hexane phase is counterwashed with the third lower phase after the addition of 250 ml of H₂O. The hexane is discarded.

To the mixture of lower phases are added 1250 ml of H₂O and 750 ml of CHCl₃ and the MetOH/H₂O phase is washed with 2x400 ml of CHCl₃/MetOH 50:20.

To the mixture of three lower phases are added 1250 ml of H₂O and 750 ml of CHCl₃ and the MetOH/H₂O phase is washed with 2x400 ml of CHCl₃/MetOH 50:2.

The three lower phases are counterwashed with 1000 ml of MetOH/H₂O 1:1 and to the mixture of two lower phases are added 500 ml of CHCl₃ and NaOH 10N to a pH of 12. The procedure is repeated with 250 ml of CHCl₃. The upper phase is discarded.

The mixture of lower phases is washed with 1000 ml of MetOH/saline, 2.5% 1:1 and then with 500 ml of 2.5% NaCl.

The water content is removed with anhydrous Na₂SO₄. It is precipitated in 5 volumes of acetone, containing 150 gr of tartaric acid. It is filtered, and 500 gr of psychosine tartrate are obtained (FGS2).

Thin layer chromatography (silica gel):

Solvent: chloroform/methanol/H₂O/NH₄OH (70:35:5:1) R_f = 0.5

Example 2

PSYCHOSINE BASE

50 gr of di FG-S2 is solubilized in 500 ml of methanol and then treated at room temperature with 100 ml of NH₄OH (32%).

It is left under agitation overnight. It is filtered and the precipitate washed with methanol. The methanol solutions are treated with an equal volume of saline and then partitioned with 200 ml of CHCl₃. An oily lower phase phase is separated which is then further purified by silica gel chromatography.

The elution solvents are:

1) chloroform

2) chloroform/methanol/NH₄OH 85:15:1

3) chloroform/methanol/NH₄OH 65:30:5.

The product (20 g) is chromatographically pure.

Thin layer chromatography (silica gel):

Solvent: chloroform/methanol/H₂O/NH₄OH (70:35:5:1) R_f = 0.5

Example 3

SPHINGOSINE SULFATE (FG-S3)

500 gr of FG-S2 is dispersed in 2000 ml of methanol and to this dispersion are added 1500 gr of p-toluenesulfonic acid (monohydrate) dissolved in 2000 ml of methanol. It is left to reflux in a reactor for 7 hours at 90°C.

It is cooled to 5-10°C and 7500 gr of ice and about 800 ml of NaOH 10N are added to give a pH of 12. The sphingosine base is extracted with 700 ml of CH₂Cl₂ and the upper phase is washed with 2x500 ml of CH₂Cl₂/EtOH 60:30.

The upper phases are rewashed by reflux in three separating funnels each time using 500 ml of saline 2.5%/EtOH 75:25.

The upper phases are discarded. The mixture of lower phases is spin-dried.

The residue is gathered with 1500 ml of isopropanol and heated to 50°C to favor solubilization. The solution thus obtained is treated drop by drop with H₂SO₄ 2M (in isopropanol), until Congo red neutralization thermostating to 25°C. The precipitate is left to separate at room temperature and then at 4°C. The precipitate is then washed with acetone and dried in A.V. at 40°C for 60 hrs.

Yield: 250 g.

Thin layer chromatography (silica gel):

Solvent: chloroform/methanol/H₂O/NH₄OH (80:20:1.7:0.3) - R_f = 0.65

Example 4

SPHINGOSINE BASE

50 gr of FG-S3 are solubilized in 300 ml of methanol and then treated at room temperature with 100 ml of NH₄OH (32%).

It is refluxed for 1 hour, then left to rest over- night at room temperature.

The precipitate is filtered and washed with 100 ml of methanol.

The mixture of methanol solutions is concentrated with an equal volume of saline and then partitioned with 100 ml of CHCl₃.

A lower phase is separated and then further purified by silica gel chromatography.

The elution solvents are:

1) chloroform

2) chloroform/methanol/NH₄OH 90:10:1

3) chloroform/methanol/NH₄OH 70:25:5

Thin layer chromatography (silica gel):

Solvent: chloroform/methanol/H₂O/NH₄OH 32% (80:20:1.7:0.3)

Example 5

LYSO SPHINGOMYELIN

30 gr of sphingomyelin (from bovine brain) are treated with 180 ml of a mixture (1:1) of n-butanol/ HCl 6N.

It is placed in a carefully thermostated bath at 100°C for 45 min, then left to cool, washed twice with an equal volume of water containing 10% of n-butanol.

The aqueous solutions are washed again with 10 ml of n-butanol.

The butanol solutions are concentrated together to a small volume with a rotary evaporator, under reduced pressure at a temperature of about 40°C.

The residue is treated with 1 liter of acetone and the filtered precipitate is vacuum dried.

Yield 7.5 g.

The raw product thus obtained is purified by silica gel chromatography. The separation solvent is chloroform/methanol/(NH₄)₂CO₃ 1.6% (60:50:12).

The pure fractions are gathered, corresponding (thin layer chromatography) to R_f 0.1 in the solvent chloroform/methanol/acetic acid/H₂O,25:15:4:2.

Example 6

N-MALEYL SPHINGOSINE

5.0 gr of sphingosine (16.70 mM), prepared according to example 4, are reacted in 100 ml of pyridine with 1.7 gr of maleic anhydride (17.70 mM). The reaction product is kept at room temperature for 24 hrs, the solvent is evaporated and then the raw product is purified by chromatography, using a silica gel column and eluting with a mixture of methylene/ methanol chloride (85:15).

It is evaporated and crystallized from ethanol (95%). The product is vacuum dried, thus obtaining a solid which does not melt, but carbonizes at 228-230°C.

Yield 4.0 g.

Thin layer chromatography (silica gel), using as eluent the mixture formed by chloroform/methanol/ water 32% (70:30:2), presents one single band at R_f = 0.40.

Example 7

N-(3-CHLOROPIVALOYL) SPHINGOSINE

5.0 gr of sphingosine (16.70 mM), prepared according to example 4, are treated with 2.7 gr of 3-chloropivaloyl chlo-

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ride (17.54 mM) and 3.5 gr of triethylamine (25.11 mM) in 150 ml of chloroform, at room temperature for 24 hrs.

The chloroform solution is washed several times with water, and then anhydrated on sodium sulfate, filtered and evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure.

The residue is thrice crystallized from ethyl ether and vacuum dried. A white product is obtained with melting point = 41°C.

Yield 4.2 g.

Thin layer chromatography (silica gel), using as eluent the mixture formed by methylene chloride/ ethyl acetate/methanol (70:30:10), presents one single band at $R_f = 0.58$.

10 Example 8

N-TRIBROMOACETYL PSYCHOSINE

5.0 gr of psychosine (10.83 mM), prepared according to example 2, are treated with 3.4 gr of tribromo- acetic acid (11.37 mM) and 2.7 gr of dicyclohexyl- carbodiimide (13.00 mM) in 150 ml of N,N dimethyl- formamide at 60°C for 24 hrs.

The solvent is evaporated and then the residue is gathered in chloroform and kept at -20°C overnight. The organic solution is filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure, and the residue is purified by preparative chromatography, using a silica gel column and eluting with a mixture of methylene chloride/methanol (80:20).

The product is evaporated, thrice crystallized from ethyl acetate and vacuum dried, obtaining a solid which melts at 219°.

Yield 3.5 g.

Thin layer chromatography (silica gel), using as eluent the mixture formed by chloroform/methanol/ water/ammonia 32% (80:20:1.7:0.3), presents one single band at $R_f = 0.61$.

25 Example 9

N-DICHLOROACETYL LYSOPHINGOMYELIN

5.0 gr of lysosphingosine (10.35 mM), prepared according to example 5, are treated in 60 ml of chloroform, with 2.25 ml of triethylamine (16.23 mM) and 2.05 gr of dichloroacetyl chloride (13.9 mM) at room temperature for 24 hrs.

The chloroform solution is washed with water several times, anhydrated on sodium sulfate, and then evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure.

The residue thus obtained is purified by preparative chromatography, using as eluent a mixture of chloroform/methanol/water/isopropanol (90:10:4:1.6).

Yield 6 g.

Thin layer chromatography (silica gel), using as eluent the mixture formed by chloroform/methanol/water/acetic acid (25:15:2:4), presents one single band at $R_f = 0.25$.

40 Example 10

N-TRICHLOROACETYL SPHINGOSINE

5.0 gr of sphingosine (16.70 mM) prepared according to example 4, are treated in 100 ml of chloroform, with 3.5 ml of triethylamine (25.11 mM) and 3.9 gr of trichloroacetyl chloride (21.44 mM) at room temperature for 24 hrs.

The chloroform solution is washed with water several times, anhydrated on sodium sulfate, and then evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure.

The residue is crystallized from acetonitrile and then vacuum dried.

A white product is obtained with a melting point of 82°C.

Yield 6.5 g.

Thin layer chromatography (silica gel), using as eluent the mixture formed by methylene chloride/ ethyl acetate/methanol (70:30:10), presents one single band at $R_f = 0.7$.

55 Example 11

N-DICHLOROACETYL SPHINGOSINE

5.0 gr of sphingosine (16.70 mM) prepared according to example 4, are treated in 100 ml of chloroform, with 3.5 ml of triethylamine (25.11 mM) and 3.2 gr of dichloroacetyl chloride (21.45 mM) at room temperature for 24 hrs.

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The chloroform solution is washed with water several times, anhydrous on sodium sulfate, and then evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The residue is purified by preparative chromatography, using as eluent a mixture of chloroform/ methanol (90:10).

It is twice crystallized from acetonitrile and then vacuum dried. A crystalline product is obtained with melting point 97°C.

Yield 7.0 g.

Thin layer chromatography (silica gel), using as eluent the mixture formed by methylene chloride/ ethyl acetate/methanol (70:30:10), presents one single band at $R_f = 0.48$.

Example 12

N-MONOCHLOROACETYL SPHINGOSINE

5.0 gr of sphingosine (16.70 mM) prepared according to example 4, are treated in 100 ml of chloroform, with 3.5 ml of triethylamine (25.11 mM) and 2.65 gr of monochloroacetyl chloride (21.44 mM) at room temperature for 24 hrs.

The chloroform solution is washed with water several times, anhydrous on sodium sulfate, and then evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The residue thus obtained is purified by preparative chromatography, using as eluent a mixture of chloroform/methanol (90:10).

It is crystallized twice from isopropyl ether and then vacuum dried. A crystalline product is obtained with a melting point of 88°C.

Yield 6.0 g.

Thin layer chromatography (silica gel), using as eluent the mixture formed by ethyl acetate/methanol (80:20), presents one single band at $R_f = 0.67$.

Example 13

N-(12-HYDROXYSTEAROYL) SPHINGOSINE

3.0 gr of sphingosine (10.01 mM) prepared according to example 4, are treated with 3.2 gr of DL-12-hydroxystearic acid (10.51 mM) and 2.5 gr of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (12.01 mM) in 70 cc of N,N-dimethylformamide at 60°C for 24 hrs.

The solvent is evaporated and then the residue is gathered in chloroform and kept at -20°C overnight. The organic solution is filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue is purified by preparative chromatography, using a silica gel column and eluting the mixture with methylene chloride/ethyl acetate/methanol (70:30:3).

The product is evaporated and crystallized three times, obtaining a solid which melts at 104°C.

Yield 3.5 g.

Thin layer chromatography (silica gel), using as eluent the mixture formed by methylene chloride/ ethyl acetate/methanol (70:30:10), presents one single band at $R_f = 0.40$.

Example 14

N-METHOXYACETYL SPHINGOSINE

3.0 gr of sphingosine (10.01 mM) prepared according to example 4, are treated with 0.95 gr of methoxyacetic acid (10.51 mM) and 2.5 gr of di-cyclohexylcarbodiimide (12.01 mM) in 70 ml of N,N-dimethylformamide at 60°C for 24 hrs. The solvent is evaporated and then the residue is gathered in chloroform and kept at -20°C overnight.

The organic solution is filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure, and the residue is purified by preparative chromatography, using a silica gel column and eluting with a mixture of methylene chloride/ethyl acetate/methanol (70:30:10).

The product is evaporated and crystallized three times from ethyl ether, obtaining a product which melts at 104°C.

Yield 3.2 g.

Thin layer chromatography (silica gel), using as eluent the mixture formed by methylene chloride/ ethyl acetate/methanol (70:30:10), presents one single band at $R_f = 0.45$.

Example 15

N-CYANOACETYL SPHINGOSINE

5.0 gr of sphingosine (16.70 mM) prepared according to example 4, are treated with 1.5 gr of cyanoacetic acid

(17.54 mM) and 4.1 gr of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (20.04 mM) in 100 ml of N,N-dimethylformamide at 60°C for 24 hrs.

The solvent is evaporated and then the residue is gathered in CHCl_3 and kept at -20°C overnight. The solid is filtered and the raw product purified by chromatography using a silica gel column and eluting with a mixture of methylene chloride/ethyl acetate/methanol (70:30:2).

5 The product is evaporated and crystallized three times from ethyl acetate and vacuum dried, obtaining a solid which melts at 113°C.

Yield 3.0 g.

Thin layer chromatography (silica gel), using as eluent the mixture formed by methylene chloride/ ethyl acetate/methanol (70:30:10), presents one single band at $R_f = 0.46$.

10

Example 16

N-DIFLUOROACETYL SPHINGOSINE

15 5.0 gr of sphingosine (16.70 mM) prepared according to example 4, are treated with 1.7 gr of difluoroacetic acid (17.70 mM) and 4.1 gr of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (20.04 mM) in 100 ml of N,N-dimethylformamide at 60°C for 24 hrs.

The solvent is evaporated and then the residue is gathered in chloroform and kept at -20°C overnight. The solid is filtered and purified by chromatography, using a silica gel column and eluting with a mixture of methylene chloride/ethyl acetate (70:30).

20 It is evaporated and thrice crystallized from ethyl ether and vacuum dried, obtaining a solid which melts at 87°C.

Yield 5.0 g.

Thin layer chromatography (silica gel), using as eluent the mixture formed by methylene chloride/ ethyl acetate/methanol (70:30:10), presents one single band at $R_f = 0.61$.

25 Example 17

N-PENTAFLUOROPROPIONYL SPHINGOSINE

30 5.0 gr of sphingosine (16.70 mM), prepared according to Example 4, and 5.7 gr of pentafluoropropionyl anhydride (18.37 mM) are left to react in 150 cc of pyridine, at room temperature for 24 hours. The reaction mixture is concentrated in a rotary evaporator, gathered with chloroform and washed with abundant H_2O . The lower phase is anhydriified and the raw material is purified by chromatography, using a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 /ethyl acetate/ CH_3OH , 70:30:1 v/v/v.

The fraction containing the product is concentrated in a rotary evaporator, and the residue is partitioned by the Folch method. It is crystallized from ethyl ether, thus obtaining a product with a melting point of 98°C.

35 Yield: 6.8 g.

Thin layer chromatography (silica gel) presents one single band, at R_f approximately 0.67 in CH_2Cl_2 /ethyl acetate/ CH_3OH (70:30:10 v/v/v).

Example 18

40

N-(N'-ACETYLGLYCYL) SPHINGOSINE

45 5.0 gr of sphingosine (16.70 mM), prepared according to Example 4, 2.1 gr of N-acetylglycine (18.37 mM) and 3.8 gr of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (18.40 mM) are left to react in 150 cc of chloroform, under warm conditions overnight. The reaction mixture is placed in a freezer to precipitate. The urea is filtered, and the chloroform solution is washed with H_2O . The raw material is purified by chromatography using a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 /ethyl acetate/ CH_3OH , 70:30:10 v/v/v.

The fraction containing the product is concentrated in a rotary evaporator, and the residue is partitioned according to the method of Folch. The resultant is crystallized from ethyl acetate, thus obtaining a product with a melting point of 135°C (softening at 129°C).

50 Yield: 5.2 g.

Thin layer chromatography (silica gel) presents one single band, with R_f approximately 0.16 in CH_2Cl_2 /ethyl acetate/ CH_3OH (70:30:10 v/v/v).

Example 19

55

B-ETHIONYL SPHINGOSINE

5.0 gr of sphingosine (16.70 mM), prepared according to Example 4, and 7.6 gr of the p-nitrophenyl ester of N-phthalimide-L-ethionine (18.37 mM) are reacted in 150 cc of ethanol, under warm conditions overnight.

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The solvent is evaporated, and the reaction product is gathered in chloroform. It is washed with a solution of 10% NaHCO_3 and with H_2O . The raw material is purified by chromatography using prep LC 500 A/Waters, eluting with a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 /ethyl acetate/ CH_3OH 70:30:1 v/v/v.

The product obtained (5.0) is treated with 1 cc of hydrazine hydrate, 80% in 70 cc of ethanol, under warm conditions. It is then cooled and HCl 2N is added until neutrality is reached. The resultant is evaporated, and the raw material is purified by chromatography, eluting with a mixture of CHCl_3 / CH_3OH / NH_4OH 30%, (95:5:0.2 v/v/v). The residue is partitioned by the Folch method. The product is crystallized from ethyl acetate, thus obtaining a crystalline solid with a melting point of 92°C .

Yield = 2.8 g.

Silica gel chromatography of the product presents one single band with R_f approximately 0.57 in CHCl_3 / CH_3OH / H_2O / NH_4OH 30%, 80:20:1.7:0.3 v/v/v/v.

Example 20

N-(R)-3-HYDROXYBUTYRYL SPHINGOSINE

5.0 gr of sphingosine (16.70 mM), prepared according to Example 4, are treated with 1.8 gr of (R)-(-)-3-hydroxybutyric acid (17.54 mM) and 4.1 gr of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (20.04 mM) in 100 ml of pyridine at room temperature for 24 hours. The solvent is evaporated, and then the residue is gathered in CHCl_3 and washed with H_2O . The lower phase is anhydriified and the organic solution is evaporated at reduced pressure. The raw material is purified with prep LC 500 A/Waters, using a 100 silica gel column and eluting mixture: CH_2Cl_2 /ethyl acetate/ CH_3OH , 70:30:3 v/v/v; flow 150 ml/min.

The fraction is evaporated, partitioned according to Folch and crystallized three times from ethyl acetate. It is then vacuum-dry, obtaining a solid with a melting point of 86°C .

Yield = 6.0 g.

Silica gel chromatography of the product presents one single band at R_f approximately 0.41 in CH_2Cl_2 /ethyl acetate/ CH_3OH (70:30:10 v/v/v) and at R_f approximately 0.08 in CHCl_3 / CH_3OH / NH_4OH 30% (95:5:0.2 v/v/v).

Example 21

N-FLUOROACETYL SPHINGOSINE

5.0 gr of sphingosine (16.70 mM), prepared according to Example 4, are reacted with 2.1 gr of the sodium salt of fluoroacetic acid (20.88 mM), in the presence of 5.3 gr of 2-chloro-1-methylpyridine iodide (20.88 mM) and 5.8 cc of triethylamine (42.00 mM) in 80 cc of dimethylformamide, at room temperature overnight. The solvent is evaporated, and the residue is gathered in CH_2Cl_2 and washed with H_2O . It is anhydriified and purified by chromatography, eluting with a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 /ethyl acetate/ CH_3OH 70:30:1 v/v/v.

The pure fraction is evaporated in a rotary evaporator gathered in CHCl_3 , and partitioned according to Folch.

The product is crystallized three times from ethyl ether, obtaining a solid with a melting point of 87°C .

Yield = 1.2 g.

Silica gel chromatography of the product presents one single band at R_f approximately 0.52 in CH_2Cl_2 /ethyl acetate/ CH_3OH (70:30:10 v/v/v).

Example 22

N-(ETHYL ADIPYL) SPHINGOSINE

5.0 gr of sphingosine (16.70 mM), prepared according to Example 4, are reacted with 5.4 gr of the p-nitrophenyl ester of adipic acid monoethyl ester (18.37 mM) in 150 cc of ethanol, under warm conditions overnight. The reaction mixture is evaporated, gathered in chloroform and washed with a solution of 10% NaHCO_3 , then with H_2O . It is purified by chromatography, eluting with a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 /ethyl acetate/ CH_3OH 70:30:3 v/v/v.

The fraction containing the pure product is partitioned according to the Folch method with saline. It is crystallized three times from ethyl acetate, thus obtaining a product with a melting point of 64°C .

Yield = 6.0 g.

Silica gel chromatography of the product presents one single band, with R_f approximately 0.54 in CH_2Cl_2 /ethyl acetate/ CH_3OH (70:30:10 v/v/v).

Example 23PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS IN SOLUTION FOR INJECTION

5 Preparation No. 1 - one 2 ml vial contains:

10

- active substance	mg 50
- sodium chloride	mg 16
- citrate buffer pH 6 in distilled apyrogen water to	ml 2

15

The active substance is chosen from the group formed by the sphingosine derivatives described in Example 6.

20 Preparation No. 2 - one 4 ml vial contains:

25

- active substance	mg 100
- sodium chloride	mg 32
- citrate buffer pH 6 in distilled apyrogen water to	ml 4

30

The active substance is chosen from the group constituted by the sphingosine derivatives described in Example 6. Preparations Nos. 1 and 2 can be directly administered to animals or humans by any one of the above administration routes. Furthermore, the compounds may contain pharmaceutically active substances.

35 Example 24

PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS PREPARED IN DOUBLE FLACONS

40 The preparations illustrated in this Example are prepared in double flacons. The first flacon contains the active substance in the form of a freeze-dried powder in quantities which may vary between 10% and 90% by weight together with a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, glycine or mannitol. The second flacon contains the solvent, such as a sodium chloride solution and a citrate buffer.

45 The contents of the two flacons are mixed immediately before use and the powder of the freeze-dried active substance rapidly dissolves, giving an injectable solution. The pharmaceutical form of a flacon containing the freeze-dried powder of the active substance is the preferred form of the present invention.

System No. 1

50 a. one 3 ml freeze-dried vial contains:

55

- active substance	mg 50
- glycine	mg 25

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b. one 3 ml vial of solvent contains:

5

- sodium chloride	mg 24
- citrate buffer in distilled water to	ml 3

10

The active substance is chosen from the group formed by the sphingosine derivatives described in Example 6.

System No. 2

15 a. one 3 ml freeze-dried vial contains:

20

- active substance	mg 50
- mannitol	mg 20

25

b. one 3 ml vial of solvent contains:

30

- sodium chloride	mg 24
- citrate buffer in distilled water to	ml 3

35

The active substance is chosen from the group formed by the sphingosine derivatives described in Example 6.

Example 25

40 PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS FOR TRANSDERMAL ADMINISTRATION

Preparation No. 1 - one plaster contains:

45

- active substance	mg 100
- glycerin	g 1.6
- polyvinyl alcohol	mg 200
- polyvinylpyrrolidone	mg 100
- excipient to aid transdermal penetration	mg 20
- water	g 1.5

50

55

The active substance is chosen from the group formed by the sphingosine derivatives described in any one of Examples 7 and 9.

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Preparation No. 2 - 100 gr of ointment contains:

5

10

- active substance (in 5g of mixed phospholipid liposomes)	g 4.0
- monostearate polyethylene glycol	g 1.5
- glycerin	g 1.5
- p-oxybenzoic acid ester	mg 125
- water	g 72.9

15

The active substance is chosen from the group formed by the sphingosine derivatives described in any one of Examples 8, 10 and 13.

Example 26

20

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS FOR ORAL ADMINISTRATION

Preparation No. 1 - one tablet contains:

25

30

35

- active substance	mg 20
- microcrystalline cellulose	mg 150
- lactose	mg 20
- amide	mg 10
- magnesium stearate	mg 5

The active substance is chosen from the group formed by the sphingosine derivatives described in Example 14.

40 Preparation No. 2 - one pill contains:

45

50

- active substance	mg 30
- carboxymethyl cellulose	mg 150
- amide	mg 15
- shellac	mg 10
- saccharose	mg 35
- coloring	mg 0.5

55

The active substance is chosen from the group formed by the sphingosine derivatives described in Example 11 or 12.

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Preparation No. 3 - one gelatinous capsule contains:

- active substance	mg 40
- lactose	mg 100
- gastroresistant coating	mg 5

The active substance is chosen from the group formed by the sphingosine derivatives described in Example 11 or 12.

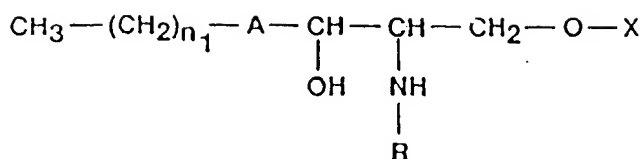
Preparation No. 4 - one soft gelatin capsule contains:

- active substance	mg 50
- vegetable oil	mg 200
- beeswax	mg 20
- gelatin	mg 150
- glycerin	mg 50
- coloring	mg 3

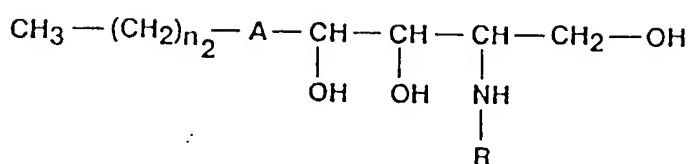
The active substance is chosen from the group formed by the sphingosine derivatives described in Example 11 or 12.

Claims

1. N-acyllysosphingolipids of one of the two formulae



(I)



(II)

in which -A represents for the group -CH=CH- or -CH₂-CH₂-, n₁ is a whole number between 6 and 18, n₂ a whole number between 11 and 15, X is a hydrogen atom or the residue of a monosaccharide, disaccharide or phosphorylcholine

and R represents an acyl radical derived from an aliphatic carboxylic acid having from 2 to 24 carbon atoms, substituted by one or more polar groups selected from the group consisting of:

- chlorine, bromine and fluorine;
- free hydroxy groups other than hydroxy groups in α and ω positions or hydroxy groups esterified with an organic or inorganic acid;
- etherified hydroxy groups;
- keto, ketal, and acetal groups derived from lower aliphatic or araliphatic alcohols;
- ketoxime, aldoxime or hydrazone groups optionally substituted by lower alkyl or aralkyl groups;
- free mercapto groups or mercapto groups esterified with a lower aliphatic or araliphatic acid or etherified with lower aliphatic or araliphatic alcohols;
- free or esterified carboxy groups other than dodecancarboxylic acid ω-substituted by carboxy;
- free sulfonic groups or sulfonic groups esterified with lower aliphatic or araliphatic alcohols;
- sulfamide groups or sulfamide groups substituted by lower alkyl or aralkyl groups or lower alkylene groups;
- sulfoxide or sulfone groups derived from lower alkyl or aralkyl groups;
- nitrile groups;
- free or substituted amino groups other than amino groups in α and ω positions, and quaternary ammonium derivatives of such amino groups; and derivatives thereof with peracylated hydroxy groups, with the exception of N-(γ-amino-butyryl) sphingosine, N-(chloroacetyl)dihydrosphingosine, N-(trifluoroacetyl)sphingosine, N-(trifluoroacetyl)dihydrosphingosine, N-(trifluoroacetyl)psychosine, N-(trifluoroacetyl)dihydropsychosine, N-(dichloroacetyl)psychosine, N-(dichloroacetyl)dihydropsychosine, N-(dichloroacetyl)sphingosine, N-(dichloroacetyl)dihydrosphingosine, N-(dichloroacetyl)phytosphingosine and N-(2-bromostearyl)sphingosine,

or mixtures of said N-acyllysosphingolipids, and metal or organic base salts or acid addition salts thereof.

2. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to claim 1, in which the acyl group is derived from an acid with a straight chain having a maximum of 12 carbon atoms.
3. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to claim 1, in which the acyl group is derived from an acid with a branched chain, in which the lateral chains are alkyls with a maximum of 4 carbon atoms and the acid has a maximum of 12 carbon atoms.
4. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to one of claims 1-3 in which from 1 to 3 polar groups are substituted on the acyl

radical.

- 5 5. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to one of claims 1-4 in which the polar groups are hydroxy groups esterified with acids of the aliphatic, aromatic, araliphatic, alicyclic or heterocyclic series and which are therapeutically acceptable.
6. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to claim 5, in which ester groups derived from aliphatic acids have a maximum of 8 carbon atoms.
- 10 7. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to claim 5, in which ester groups derived from aromatic, araliphatic, alicyclic or heterocyclic acids have only one single cyclic group.
8. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to one of claims 1-4, in which the polar groups are etherified hydroxy groups with alcohols of the aliphatic series with a maximum of 12 carbon atoms, or of the araliphatic series with a maximum of 4 carbon atoms in the aliphatic part and one single benzene ring optionally substituted by 1-3 lower alkyl groups, or of the alicyclic or aliphatic alicyclic series with only one cycloaliphatic ring and a maximum of 14 carbon atoms, or of the heterocyclic series with a maximum of 12 carbon atoms and one single heterocyclic ring containing a heteroatom chosen from the group formed by N, O and S.
- 15 9. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to claim 8, in which the polar groups are etherified hydroxy groups with alcohols substituted by functions chosen from the group formed by hydroxy, amino and alkoxy groups with a maximum of 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl part, alkylamino or dialkylamino groups with a maximum of 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl part.
- 20 10. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to one of claims 8 and 9, in which the polar groups are etherified hydroxy groups with aliphatic alcohols having a maximum of 6 carbon atoms.
- 25 11. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to one of claims 1 and 4, in which the polar groups are amino groups with a maximum of 12 carbon atoms.
- 30 12. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to claim 11, in which the polar groups are amino groups substituted by aliphatic hydrocarbyl groups with a maximum of 12 carbon atoms, optionally interrupted in the hydrocarbyl chain by heteroatoms chosen from the group formed by N, O and S or are substituted by functions chosen from the group formed by hydroxy, amino or mercapto groups.
- 35 13. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to one of claims 11 and 12, in which the polar groups are amino groups substituted by alkyl groups with a maximum of 6 carbon atoms or by alkylene groups with between 3 and 6 carbon atoms, optionally interrupted in the carbon atom chain by heteroatoms chosen from the group formed by N, O and S or substituted by functions chosen from the group formed by hydroxy, amino or mercapto groups.
- 40 14. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to one of claims 8-10, in which the polar groups are etherified hydroxy groups with aliphatic alcohols having a maximum of 4 carbon atoms or with araliphatic alcohols having a maximum of 4 carbon atoms in the aliphatic part and a benzene group optionally substituted by between 1 and 3 lower alkyl, hydroxy or alkoxy groups, or by one or more halogen atoms.
- 45 15. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to one of claims 11-13, in which the polar groups are amino groups substituted by alkyl groups with a maximum of 4 carbon atoms or by aralkyl groups with a maximum of 4 carbon atoms in the aliphatic part and a benzene group optionally substituted by between 1 and 3 lower alkyl, hydroxy or alkoxy groups or by halogen atoms.
- 50 16. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to claim 11, in which the polar groups are amino groups acylated with an aliphatic acid having a maximum of 4 carbon atoms.
17. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to one of claims 1-4, in which the polar groups are substituted ketal, acetal, ketoxime, aldoxime or hydrazone groups derived from alkyl groups having a maximum of 8 carbon atoms, or are phenylhydrazone groups.
- 55 18. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to one of claims 1-4, in which the polar groups are esterified sulfonic groups, substituted sulfamide, sulfoxide or sulfone groups derived from alkyl or aralkyl groups having a maximum of 8 carbon atoms.

19. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to one of claims 1-4, in which the polar groups are esterified groups derived from one of the alcohols set forth in claims 8-10.
- 5 20. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to claim 1, in which the N-acyl group is derived from a mono-, di-, or trichloro acid or from a mono-, di- or trifluoro acid.
21. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to claim 20, in which the N-acyl group is derived from an acid having a chlorine or bromine atom in the 2-position thereof.
- 10 22. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to claim 21, in which the N-acyl group is derived from dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid or the fluoro or bromo analogues thereof.
23. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to claim 1, in which the N-acyl group is derived from a monohydroxy-propionic, monohydroxy-butyric or monohydroxy-valeric acid or from their ethers with lower aliphatic alcohols or their esters with lower aliphatic acids.
- 15 24. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to claim 1, in which the N-acyl group is derived from 3-aminobutyric acid.
- 25 25. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to claim 1, in which the N-acyl group is derived from pyruvic acid, acetoacetic or levulinic acid or from their ketals with lower aliphatic alcohols or their oximes or oximes substituted with lower alkyl groups.
- 20 26. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to claim 1, in which the N-acyl group is derived from mercaptoacetic, 2-mercap-topropionic or 2-mercaptovaleric acid or from their ethers with lower monovalent aliphatic alcohols.
- 25 27. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to claim 1, in which the N-acyl group is derived from malic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid or their esters with lower aliphatic alcohols.
28. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to claim 1, in which the N-acyl group is derived from sulfoacetic acid, 2-sulfopropionic acid, 2-sulfobutyric acid, or 2-sulfovaleric acid and their esters with lower aliphatic alcohols.
- 30 29. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to claim 1, in which the N-acyl group is derived from cyanacetic acid, 2-cyanpropionic acid, 2-cyanbutyric acid or 2-cyanvaleric acid.
- 35 30. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to claim 1, in which the N-acyl group is derived from acetic acid, propionic acid, butyric acid or valeric acid substituted in the 2-position by an alkylsulfoxide or alkylsulfone group derived from lower alkyl groups.
31. Peracylated derivatives of N-acyllysosphingolipids according to one of claims 1-30, derived from aliphatic acids having a maximum of 6 carbon atoms.
- 40 32. Peracylated derivatives of N-acyllysosphingolipids according to claim 31, derived from formic, acetic, propionic, butyric, valeric, caproic or capric acid.
33. Peracylated derivatives of N-acyllysosphingolipids according to claim 31, derived from hydroxy acids, aminoacids or dibasic acids.
- 45 34. Peracylated derivatives of N-acyllysosphingolipids according to claim 31, derived from aromatic acids having a single benzene nucleus, optionally substituted by hydroxy, amino or carboxy groups.
- 50 35. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to any one of the previous claims having as the base sphingolipid a sphingolipid chosen from the group formed by compounds of formula (I) in which X represents a monosaccharide selected from the group consisting of D-glucose, L-glucose, D-galactose, D-N-acetyl-glucosamine, N-acetylgalactosamine, D-mannose, D-fructose, digitoxose, D-arabinose, D-xylose, D-ribose and L-ramnose.
- 55 36. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to any one of the previous claims, having as the base lysosphingolipid one chosen from the group formed by compounds of formula (I) in which X represents a disaccharide selected from the group formed by saccharose, lactose, cellobiose and maltose.

37. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to any one of claims 1-30, having as the base lysosphingolipid one chosen from the group formed by sphingosine, dihydrosphingosine, psychosine, dihydropsychosine, phosphorylcholine-sphingosine, phosphorylcholine-dihydrosphingosine and phytosphingosine.
- 5 38. N-acyllysosphingolipids according to one of claims 35-37, having as the base mixtures of lysosphingolipids obtainable by deacylation of natural sphingolipids.
39. N-acylsphingosines in which the acyl group is derived from one of the acids set forth in claims 2-30.
- 10 40. N-acyldihydrosphingosines in which the acyl group is derived from one of the acids set forth in claims 2-30.
41. N-acylpsychosine in which the acyl group is derived from one of the acids set forth in claims 2-30.
42. N-acyl dihydropsychosine in which the acyl group is derived from one of the acids set forth in claims 2-30.
- 15 43. N-acyl phosphorylcholinesphingosine in which the acyl group is derived from one of the acids set forth in claims 2-30.
44. N-acyl phosphorylcholinedihydrosphingosine in which the acyl group is derived from one of the acids set forth in claims 2-30.
- 20 45. N-acylphytosphingosines in which the acyl group is derived from one of the acids set forth in claims 2-30.
- 25 46. An N-acyllysosphingolipid selected from the group consisting of chloroacetylsphingosine, chloropivaloyl sphingosine, trichloroacetylsphingosine, tribromoacetylsphingosine, mercaptoacetylsphingosine, maleylsphingosine, 12-hydroxystearoylsphingosine, fluoroacetylsphingosine, difluoroacetylsphingosine, cyanoacetylsphingosine, diethylaminoacetylsphingosine and the peracylates of these N-acyllysosphingolipids
- 30 47. An N-acyllysosphingolipid selected from the group consisting of dihydrosphingosine, psychosine, dihydropsychosine, phosphorylcholinesphingosine, phosphorylcholinedihydrosphingosine and phytosphingosine acylated with the acyl groups set forth in claim 46 in the case of the sphingosine.
- 35 48. Therapeutically acceptable metal salts of any of the N-acyl lysosphingolipids or of the respective mixtures set forth in the previous claims having at least one acid function in the molecule.
49. Sodium, potassium, ammonium, calcium, magnesium or aluminum salts of the N-acyl lysosphingolipids according to claim 48.
- 40 50. Therapeutically acceptable organic base salts of the N-acyl lysosphingolipid or of the respective mixtures set forth in the previous claims having at least one acid function in the molecule.
51. Therapeutically acceptable acid addition salts of the N-acyl lysosphingolipids or of the respective mixtures set forth in the previous claims having at least one basic function in the molecule.
- 45 52. A process for the preparation of N-acyllysosphingolipids and of their derivatives as defined in claim 1, which comprises acylating, optionally after temporarily protecting the functional groups in the acylating component, a lysosphingolipid of one of the formulae I or II in which in place of R a hydrogen atom is present, or mixtures of these compounds, with an aliphatic acid having from 2 to 24 carbon atoms, substituted by one or more polar groups selected from the group consisting of:
 - 50 - chlorine, bromine and fluorine;
 - free hydroxy groups other than hydroxy groups in α and ω positions or hydroxy groups esterified with an organic or inorganic acid;
 - etherified hydroxy groups;
 - 55 - keto, ketal, and acetal groups derived from lower aliphatic or araliphatic alcohols;
 - ketoxime, aldoxime or hydrazone groups optionally substituted by lower alkyl or aralkyl groups;
 - free mercapto groups or mercapto groups esterified with a lower aliphatic or araliphatic acid or etherified with lower aliphatic or araliphatic alcohols;
 - free or esterified carboxy groups other than dodecancarboxylic acid ω -substituted by carboxy;

- free sulfonic groups or sulfonic groups esterified with lower aliphatic or araliphatic alcohols;
- sulfamide groups or sulfamide groups substituted by lower alkyl or aralkyl groups or lower alkylene groups;
- sulfoxide or sulfone groups derived from lower alkyl or aralkyl groups;
- nitrile groups;
- free or substituted amino groups other than amino groups in α and ω positions, and quaternary ammonium derivatives of such amino groups;

and, if desired, the polar groups substituted on the acyl group can be converted one into the other, and, if desired, the products obtained can be converted into their salts.

53. A process according to claim 52, in which the starting material is reacted with a reactive functional derivative of the acid.

54. A process according to claim 52, comprising a method chosen from the following group of reactions:

1. reaction of the lysosphingolipid derivative with the acid azide;
2. reaction of the lysosphingolipid derivative with an acylimidazole;
3. reaction of the lysosphingolipid derivative with a mixed anhydride of the acid and of trifluoroacetic acid;
4. reaction of the lysosphingolipid derivative with the chloride of the acid;
5. reaction of the lysosphingolipid derivative with the acid in the presence of a carbodiimide and optionally in the presence of 1-hydroxybenzotriazol;
6. reaction of the lysosphingolipid derivative with the acid at a high temperature;
7. reaction of the lysosphingolipid derivative with a methyl ester of the acid at a high temperature;
8. reaction of the lysosphingolipid derivative with a phenol ester of the acid; or
9. reaction of the lysosphingolipid derivative with an ester derived from the exchange between a salt of the acid and 1-methyl-2-chloropyridine iodide or analogous products thereof.

55. A process according to one of claims 52-54, in which free primary or secondary amino groups or carboxy groups are temporarily protected during the acylation reaction on the hydroxy groups.

56. A process according to any one of claims 52-55 in which the procedure is interrupted at any one stage or in which it is started at an intermediate stage and the remaining stages are then carried out.

57. The compounds of claim 46 as drugs.

58. The compounds of claims 2-30 as drugs.

59. Pharmaceutical preparations containing a compound according to claim 1 as the active ingredient together with a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

60. Pharmaceutical preparations according to claim 59, in which the active ingredient is one of the compounds defined in claims 2-30.

61. The compound according to claim 1 as a drug for the treatment of nervous system pathologies.

62. The compounds according to anyone of claims 2-30, or any combination thereof, as drugs.

63. The compounds of claim 61 or 62 as drugs for the treatment of ictus, trauma, chorea, senescence, epilepsy, myocardial infarction, and/or angina pectoris pathologies.

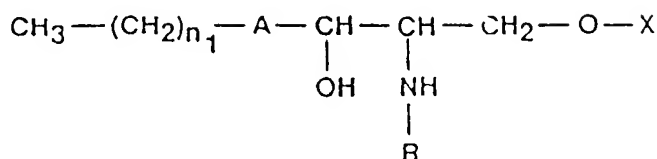
64. The compounds of claim 61 or 62, as drug at an amount of from 0,05 to 5 mg per day of active substance per kg of body weight to be administered by the parenteral route.

65. N-dichloroacetyl sphingosine, N-dichloroacetyl dihydrosphingosine or N-(γ -aminobutyryl) sphingosine, for their pharmaceutical use.

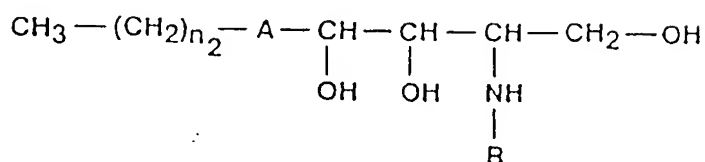
66. Pharmaceutical preparations containing as active ingredient N-dichloroacetyl sphingosine, N-dichloroacetyl dihydrosphingosine or N-(γ -aminobutyryl) sphingosine.

Patentansprüche

1. N-Acyllysosphingolipide einer der zwei Formeln:



(I)



(II)

wobei -A für die Gruppe der Formel -CH=CH- oder -CH₂-CH₂- steht, n₁ eine ganze Zahl zwischen 6 und 18 ist, n₂ eine ganze Zahl zwischen 11 und 15 ist, X ein Wasserstoffatom oder der Rest eines Monosaccharids, Disaccharids oder Phosphorylcholins ist und R einen Acylrest bedeutet, der von einer aliphatischen Carbonsäure mit 2 bis 24 Kohlenstoffatomen abgeleitet ist, der mit einem oder mehreren polaren Resten substituiert ist, ausgewählt aus:

- einem Chlor-, Brom- und Fluoratom;
- freien Hydroxylgruppen, die keine Hydroxylgruppen in α- und ω-Stellung sind, oder Hydroxylgruppen, die mit einer organischen oder anorganischen Säure verestert sind;
- veretherten Hydroxylgruppen;
- Keto-, Ketal- und Acetalresten, die von niederaliphatischen oder araliphatischen Alkoholen abgeleitet sind;
- Ketoxim-, Aldoxim- oder Hydrazonresten, die gegebenenfalls mit Niederalkyl- oder Niederaralkylresten substituiert sind;
- freien Mercaptogruppen oder Mercaptogruppen, die mit einer niederaliphatischen oder araliphatischen Säure verestert sind, oder mit niederaliphatischen oder araliphatischen Alkoholen verethert sind;
- freien oder veresterten Carboxylgruppen, die keine Dodecancarbonsäure sind, die mit Carboxylgruppen in ω-Stellung substituiert ist;
- freien Sulfonsäuregruppen oder Sulfonsäuregruppen, die mit niederaliphatischen oder araliphatischen Alkoholen verestert sind;
- Sulfamidgruppen oder Sulfamidgruppen, die mit Niederalkyl- oder Niederaralkylresten oder Niederalkylenresten substituiert sind;
- Sulfoxid- oder Sulfonresten, die von Niederalkyl- oder Niederaralkylresten abgeleitet sind;
- Nitrilgruppen;
- freien oder substituierten Aminogruppen, die keine Aminogruppen in α- und ω-Stellung sind, und quartären Ammonium-Derivaten dieser Aminogruppen; und Derivaten davon mit peracylierten Hydroxylgruppen, ausgenommen N-(γ-Aminobutyryl)sphingosin, N-(Chloracetyl)dihydrosphingosin, N-(Trifluoracetyl)sphingosin, N-(Trifluoracetyl)dihydrosphingosin, N-(Trifluoracetyl)psychosin, N-(Trifluoracetyl)dihydropsychosin, N-(Dichloracetyl)psychosin, N-(Dichloracetyl)dihydropsychosin, N-(Dichloracetyl)sphingosin, N-(Dichloracetyl)dihydrosphingosin, N-(Dichloracetyl)phytosphingosin und N-(2-Bromstearyl)sphingosin;

oder Gemische der N-Acyllysosphingolipide und Metallsalze oder Salze organischer Basen oder Säureadditionssalze davon.

2. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Acylrest von einer Säure mit einer unverzweigten Kette mit maximal 12 Kohlenstoffatomen abgeleitet ist.

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3. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Acylrest von einer Säure mit einer verzweigten Kette abgeleitet ist, in der die lateralen Ketten Alkylreste mit maximal 4 Kohlenstoffatomen sind, und die Säure maximal 12 Kohlenstoffatome aufweist.
- 5 4. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach einem der Ansprüche 1-3, wobei 1 bis 3 polare Reste an dem Acylrest substituiert sind.
5. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach einem der Ansprüche 1-4, wobei die polaren Reste Hydroxylgruppen sind, die mit Säuren der aliphatischen, aromatischen, araliphatischen, alicyclischen oder heterocyclischen Reihen verestert sind, und die therapeutisch verträglich sind.
- 10 6. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach Anspruch 5, wobei die Estergruppen, die von aliphatischen Säuren abgeleitet sind, maximal 8 Kohlenstoffatome aufweisen.
- 15 7. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach Anspruch 5, wobei die Estergruppen, die von aromatischen, araliphatischen, alicyclischen oder heterocyclischen Säuren abgeleitet sind, nur einen einzelnen cyclischen Rest aufweisen.
8. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach einem der Ansprüche 1-4, wobei die polaren Reste Hydroxylgruppen sind, die mit Alkoholen der aliphatischen Reihen mit maximal 12 Kohlenstoffatomen oder der araliphatischen Reihen mit maximal 4 Kohlenstoffatomen in dem aliphatischen Teil und einem einzelnen Benzolring, der gegebenenfalls mit 1-3 Niederalkylresten substituiert ist, oder der alicyclischen oder aliphatischen, alicyclischen Reihen mit nur einem cycloaliphatischen Ring und maximal 14 Kohlenstoffatomen oder der heterocyclischen Reihen mit maximal 12 Kohlenstoffatomen und einem einzelnen heterocyclischen Ring mit einem aus N, O und S ausgewählten Heteroatom verethert sind.
- 20 9. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach Anspruch 8, wobei die polaren Gruppen mit Alkoholen veretherte Hydroxylgruppen sind, die mit Funktionen substituiert sind, die aus Hydroxyl-, Aminogruppen und Alkoxyresten mit maximal 4 Kohlenstoffatomen in dem Alkylteil, Alkylamino- oder Dialkylaminoresten mit maximal 4 Kohlenstoffatomen in dem Alkylteil ausgewählt sind.
- 25 10. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach einem der Ansprüche 8 und 9, wobei die polaren Reste Hydroxylgruppen sind, die mit aliphatischen Alkoholen mit maximal 6 Kohlenstoffatomen verethert sind.
- 30 11. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach einem der Ansprüche 1 und 4, wobei die polaren Reste Aminogruppen mit maximal 12 Kohlenstoffatomen sind.
- 35 12. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach Anspruch 11, wobei die polaren Reste Aminogruppen sind, die mit aliphatischen Kohlenwasserstoffresten mit maximal 12 Kohlenstoffatomen substituiert sind, wobei die Kohlenwasserstoffkette gegebenenfalls durch aus N, O und S ausgewählten Heteroatomen unterbrochen ist, oder mit aus Hydroxyl-, Amino- oder Mercaptogruppen ausgewählten Funktionen substituiert sind.
- 40 13. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach einem der Ansprüche 11 und 12, wobei die polaren Reste Aminogruppen sind, die mit Alkylresten mit maximal 6 Kohlenstoffatomen oder mit Alkylresten mit 3 bis 6 Kohlenstoffatomen substituiert sind, wobei die Kohlenstoffatomkette gegebenenfalls durch aus N, O und S ausgewählten Heteroatomen unterbrochen ist, oder mit aus Hydroxyl-, Amino- oder Mercaptogruppen ausgewählten Funktionen substituiert sind.
- 45 14. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach einem der Ansprüche 8-10, wobei die polaren Reste Hydroxylgruppen sind, die mit aliphatischen Alkoholen mit maximal 4 Kohlenstoffatomen oder mit araliphatischen Alkoholen mit maximal 4 Kohlenstoffatomen in dem aliphatischen Teil und einer Benzolgruppe verethert sind, die gegebenenfalls mit 1 bis 3 Niederalkylresten, Hydroxylgruppen oder Alkoxyresten oder mit einem oder mehreren Halogenatomen substituiert ist.
- 50 15. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach einem der Ansprüche 11-13, wobei die polaren Reste Aminogruppen sind, die mit Alkylresten mit maximal 4 Kohlenstoffatomen oder mit Alkylresten mit maximal 4 Kohlenstoffatomen in dem aliphatischen Teil und einer Benzolgruppe substituiert sind, die gegebenenfalls mit 1 bis 3 Niederalkylresten, Hydroxylgruppen oder Alkoxyresten oder mit Halogenatomen substituiert ist.
- 55 16. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach Anspruch 11, wobei die polaren Reste Aminogruppen sind, die mit einer aliphatischen Säure mit maximal 4 Kohlenstoffatomen acyliert sind.

17. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach einem der Ansprüche 1-4, wobei die polaren Reste substituierte Ketal-, Acetal-, Ketoxim-, Aldoxim- oder Hydrazonreste, die von Alkylresten mit maximal 8 Kohlenstoffatomen abgeleitet sind, oder Phenylhydrazonreste sind.
- 5 18. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach einem der Ansprüche 1-4, wobei die polaren Reste veresterte Sulfonsäuregruppen, substituierte Sulfamid-, Sulfoxid- oder Sulfonreste sind, die von Alkyl- oder Aralkylresten mit maximal 8 Kohlenstoffatomen abgeleitet sind.
- 10 19. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach einem der Ansprüche 1-4, wobei die polaren Reste veresterte Reste sind, die von einem der in den Ansprüchen 8-10 angegebenen Alkoholen abgeleitet sind.
20. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach Anspruch 1, wobei der N-Acylrest von einer Mono-, Di- oder Trichlorsäure oder von einer Mono-, Di- oder Trifluorsäure abgeleitet ist.
- 15 21. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach Anspruch 20, wobei der N-Acylrest von einer Säure abgeleitet ist, die in ihrer 2-Stellung ein Chlor- oder ein Bromatom aufweist.
22. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach Anspruch 21, wobei der N-Acylrest von Dichloressigsäure, Trichloressigsäure oder ihren Fluor- oder Bromanaloga abgeleitet ist.
- 20 23. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach Anspruch 1, wobei der N-Acylrest von einer Monohydroxypropion-, Monohydroxybutter- oder Monohydroxyvaleriansäure oder von ihren Ethern mit niederaliphatischen Alkoholen oder ihren Estern mit niederaliphatischen Säuren abgeleitet ist.
- 25 24. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach Anspruch 1, wobei der N-Acylrest von 3-Aminobuttersäure abgeleitet ist.
25. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach Anspruch 1, wobei der N-Acylrest von Brenztraubensäure, Acetessigsäure oder Levulinsäure oder von ihren Ketalen mit niederaliphatischen Alkoholen oder ihren Oximen oder Oximen, die mit Niederalkylresten substituiert sind, abgeleitet ist.
- 30 26. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach Anspruch 1, wobei der N-Acylrest von Mercaptoessig-, 2-Mercaptopropion- oder 2-Mercaptovaleriansäure oder von ihren Ethern mit einwertigen, niederaliphatischen Alkoholen abgeleitet ist.
27. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach Anspruch 1, wobei der N-Acylrest von Äpfelsäure, Bernsteinsäure, Fumarsäure oder ihren Estern mit niederaliphatischen Alkoholen abgeleitet ist.
- 35 28. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach Anspruch 1, wobei der N-Acylrest von Sulfoessigsäure, 2-Sulfopropionsäure, 2-Sulfobuttersäure oder 2-Sulfovaleriansäure und ihren Estern mit niederaliphatischen Alkoholen abgeleitet ist.
- 40 29. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach Anspruch 1, wobei der N-Acylrest von Cyanessigsäure, 2-Cyanpropionsäure, 2-Cyanbuttersäure oder 2-Cyanvaleriansäure abgeleitet ist.
30. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach Anspruch 1, wobei der N-Acylrest von Essigsäure, Propionsäure, Buttersäure oder Valeriansäure abgeleitet ist, die in der 2-Stellung mit einem von Niederalkylresten abgeleiteten Alkylsulfoxid- oder Alkylsulfonrest substituiert sind.
- 45 31. Peracylierte Derivate von N-Acyllysosphingolipiden nach einem der Ansprüche 1-30, die von aliphatischen Säuren mit maximal 6 Kohlenstoffatomen abgeleitet sind.
- 50 32. Peracylierte Derivate von N-Acyllysosphingolipiden nach Anspruch 31, die von Ameisen-, Essig-, Propion-, Butter-, Valerian-, Capron- oder Caprinsäure abgeleitet sind.
33. Peracylierte Derivate von N-Acyllysosphingolipiden nach Anspruch 31, die von Hydroxysäuren, Aminosäuren oder zweibasigen Säuren abgeleitet sind.
- 55 34. Peracylierte Derivate von N-Acyllysosphingolipiden nach Anspruch 31, die von aromatischen Säuren mit einem einzelnen Benzolkern abgeleitet sind, der gegebenenfalls mit Hydroxyl-, Amino- oder Carboxygruppen substituiert ist.

35. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, die als Grundsphingolipid ein Sphingolipid aufweisen, das aus den Verbindungen der Formel (I) ausgewählt ist, in der X ein aus D-Glucose, L-Glucose, D-Galactose, D-N-Acetylglucosamin, N-Acetylgalactosamin, D-Mannose, D-Fructose, Digitoxose, D-Arabinose, D-Xylose, D-Ribose und L-Ramnose ausgewähltes Monosaccharid darstellt.
- 5 36. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, die als Grundlysosphingolipid eines aufweisen, das aus den Verbindungen der Formel (I) ausgewählt ist, in der X ein aus Saccharose, Lactose, Cellobiose und Maltose ausgewähltes Disaccharid darstellt.
- 10 37. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach einem der Ansprüche 1-30, die als Grundlysosphingolipid eines aus Sphingosin, Dihydrosphingosin, Psychosin, Dihydropsychosin, Phosphorylcholinsphingosin, Phosphorylcholindihydrosphingosin und Phytosphingosin ausgewähltes aufweisen.
38. N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach einem der Ansprüche 35-37, die als Grundbestandteil Gemische aus Lysosphingolipiden aufweisen, die durch Deacylierung natürlicher Sphingolipide erhältlich sind.
- 15 39. N-Acylsphingosine, in denen der Acylrest von einer der Säuren abgeleitet ist, die in den Ansprüchen 2-30 angegeben sind.
40. N-Acyldihydrosphingosine, in denen der Acylrest von einer der Säuren abgeleitet ist, die in den Ansprüchen 2-30 angegeben sind.
- 20 41. N-Acylpsychosin, in dem der Acylrest von einer der Säuren abgeleitet ist, die in den Ansprüchen 2-30 angegeben sind.
- 25 42. N-Acyldihydropsychosin, in dem der Acylrest von einer der Säuren abgeleitet ist, die in den Ansprüchen 2-30 angegeben sind.
- 30 43. N-Acylphosphorylcholinsphingosin, in dem der Acylrest von einer der Säuren abgeleitet ist, die in den Ansprüchen 2-30 angegeben sind.
44. N-Acylphosphorylcholindihydrosphingosin, in dem der Acylrest von einer der Säuren abgeleitet ist, die in den Ansprüchen 2-30 angegeben sind.
- 35 45. N-Acylphytosphingosine, in denen der Acylrest von einer der Säuren abgeleitet ist, die in den Ansprüchen 2-30 angegeben sind.
- 40 46. N-Acyllysosphingolipid, ausgewählt aus Chloracetylsphingosin, Chlorpivaloylsphingosin, Trichloracetylsphingosin, Tribromacetylsphingosin, Mercaptoacetylsphingosin, Maleylsphingosin, 12-Hydroxystearoylsphingosin, Fluoracetylsphingosin, Difluoracetylsphingosin, Cyanoacetylsphingosin, Diethylaminoacetylsphingosin und den Peracylaten dieser N-Acyllysosphingolipide.
- 45 47. N-Acyllysosphingolipid, ausgewählt aus Dihydrosphingosin, Psychosin, Dihydropsychosin, Phosphorylcholinsphingosin, Phosphorylcholindihydrosphingosin und Phytosphingosin, die im Fall des Sphingosins mit den Acylresten acyliert sind, die in Anspruch 46 angegeben sind.
48. Therapeutisch verträgliche Metallsalze aus einem beliebigen der N-Acyllysosphingolipide oder aus den jeweiligen Gemischen, die in den vorstehenden Ansprüchen angegeben sind und wenigstens eine Säurefunktion in dem Molekül aufweisen.
- 50 49. Natrium-, Kalium-, Ammonium-, Calcium-, Magnesium- oder Aluminiumsalze der N-Acyllysosphingolipide nach Anspruch 48.
- 55 50. Therapeutisch verträgliche Salze organischer Basen der N-Acyllysosphingolipide oder der jeweiligen Gemische, die in den vorstehenden Ansprüchen angegeben sind und wenigstens eine Säurefunktion in dem Molekül aufweisen.
51. Therapeutisch verträgliche Säureadditionssalze der N-Acyllysosphingolipide oder der jeweiligen Gemische, die in den vorstehenden Ansprüchen angegeben sind und wenigstens eine Basenfunktion in dem Molekül aufweisen.

52. Verfahren zur Herstellung von N-Acyllysosphingolipiden und ihren Derivaten nach Anspruch 1, das das Acylieren, gegebenenfalls nach dem zeitweiligen Schützen der funktionellen Gruppen in der Acylierungskomponente, eines Lysosphingolipids einer der Formeln (I) oder (II), in denen anstelle von R ein Wasserstoffatom vorliegt, oder von Gemischen dieser Verbindungen mit einer aliphatischen Säure mit 2 bis 24 Kohlenstoffatomen umfaßt, die mit einem oder mehreren polaren Resten substituiert ist, ausgewählt aus:

- einem Chlor-, Brom- und Fluoratom;
- freien Hydroxylgruppen, die keine Hydroxylgruppen in α - und ω -Stellung sind, oder Hydroxylgruppen, die mit einer organischen oder anorganischen Säure verestert sind;
- veretherten Hydroxylgruppen;
- Keto-, Ketal- und Acetalresten, die von niederaliphatischen oder araliphatischen Alkoholen abgeleitet sind;
- Ketoxim-, Aldoxim- oder Hydrazonresten, die gegebenenfalls mit Niederalkyl- oder Niederaralkylresten substituiert sind;
- freien Mercaptogruppen oder Mercaptogruppen, die mit einer niederaliphatischen oder araliphatischen Säure verestert sind, oder mit niederaliphatischen oder araliphatischen Alkoholen verethert sind;
- freien oder veresterten Carboxylgruppen, die keine Dodecancarbonsäure sind, die mit Carboxylgruppen in ω -Stellung substituiert ist;
- freien Sulfonsäuregruppen oder Sulfonsäuregruppen, die mit niederaliphatischen oder araliphatischen Alkoholen verestert sind;
- Sulfamidgruppen oder Sulfamidgruppen, die mit Niederalkyl- oder Niederaralkylresten oder Niederalkylenresten substituiert sind;
- Sulfoxid- oder Sulfonresten, die von Niederalkyl- oder Niederaralkylresten abgeleitet sind;
- Nitrilgruppen;
- freien oder substituierten Aminogruppen, die keine Aminogruppen in α - und ω -Stellung sind, und quartären Ammonium-Derivaten dieser Aminogruppen;

und, falls erwünscht, können die an dem Acylrest substituierten, polaren Reste ineinander umgewandelt werden, und, falls erwünscht, können die erhaltenen Produkte in ihre Salze umgewandelt werden.

53. Verfahren nach Anspruch 52, wobei das Ausgangsmaterial mit einem reaktiven, funktionellen Derivat der Säure umgesetzt wird.

54. Verfahren nach Anspruch 52, umfassend ein Verfahren, das aus den folgenden Umsetzungen ausgewählt ist:

1. Umsetzung des Lysosphingolipid-Derivats mit dem Säureazid;
2. Umsetzung des Lysosphingolipid-Derivats mit einem Acylimidazol;
3. Umsetzung des Lysosphingolipid-Derivats mit einem gemischten Anhydrid der Säure und von Trifluoressigsäure;
4. Umsetzung des Lysosphingolipid-Derivats mit dem Chlorid der Säure;
5. Umsetzung des Lysosphingolipid-Derivats mit der Säure in Gegenwart eines Carbodiimids und gegebenenfalls in Gegenwart von 1-Hydroxybenzotriazol;
6. Umsetzung des Lysosphingolipid-Derivats mit der Säure bei einer hohen Temperatur;
7. Umsetzung des Lysosphingolipid-Derivats mit einem Methylester der Säure bei einer hohen Temperatur;
8. Umsetzung des Lysosphingolipid-Derivats mit einem Phenolester der Säure; oder
9. Umsetzung des Lysosphingolipid-Derivats mit einem Ester, der durch den Austausch zwischen einem Salz der Säure und 1-Methyl-2-chlorpyridiniumiodid oder dazu analogen Produkten abgeleitet wird.

55. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 52-54, wobei freie primäre oder sekundäre Aminogruppen oder Carboxylgruppen während der Acylierungsreaktion an den Hydroxylgruppen zeitweilig geschützt werden.

56. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 52-55, wobei das Verfahren in einer beliebigen Stufe unterbrochen oder mit einer Zwischenstufe begonnen wird, und die verbleibenden Stufen anschließend durchgeführt werden.

57. Verbindungen von Anspruch 46 als Arzneistoffe.

58. Verbindungen der Ansprüche 2-30 als Arzneistoffe.

59. Arzneimittelzubereitungen, die eine Verbindung nach Anspruch 1 als Wirkstoff zusammen mit einem pharmazeutisch verträglichen Exciapiens enthalten.

60. Arzneimittelzubereitungen nach Anspruch 59, wobei der Wirkstoff eine der Verbindungen ist, die in den Ansprüchen 2-30 definiert sind.

61. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1 als Arzneistoff für die Behandlung von pathologischen Befunden des Nervensystems.

62. Verbindungen nach einem der Ansprüche 2-30 oder eine beliebige Kombination davon als Arzneistoffe.

63. Verbindungen nach Anspruch 61 oder 62 als Arzneistoffe für die Behandlung von pathologischen Befunden, wie Iktus, Trauma, Chorea, Seneszenz, Epilepsie, Myokardinfarkt und/oder Angina pectoris.

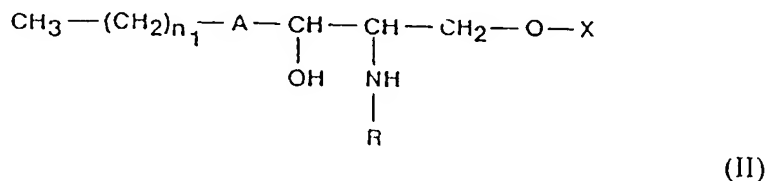
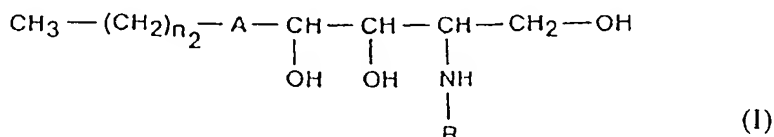
64. Verbindungen nach Anspruch 61 oder 62 als Arzneistoff in einer Menge von 0,05 bis 5 mg Wirkstoff pro kg Körpergewicht pro Tag, der auf parenteralem Weg verabreicht werden soll.

65. N-Dichloracetylsphingosin, N-Dichloracetyldihydrosphingosin oder N-(γ-Aminobutyryl)sphingosin für ihre pharmazeutische Verwendung.

66. Arzneimittelzubereitungen, die N-Dichloracetylsphingosin, N-Dichloracetyldihydrosphingosin oder N-(γ-Aminobutyryl)sphingosin als Wirkstoff enthalten.

Revendications

1. N-acyllysosphingolipides correspondants à l'une des deux formules:



dans laquelle:

A représente un groupe -CH=CH- ou -CH₂-CH₂-,
 n₁ est un nombre entier de 6 à 18,
 n₂ est un nombre entier de 11 à 15,
 X est un atome d'hydrogène ou un reste de monosaccharide, disaccharide ou phosphorylcholine, et
 R représente un radical acyle dérivant d'un acide carboxylique aliphatique comportant 2 à 24 atomes de carbone, substitué par un ou plusieurs groupes polaires choisis dans le groupe consistant en:

- chlore, brome et fluor;
- groupes hydroxy libres autres que les groupes hydroxy en positions α et ω ou groupes hydroxy estérifiés par un acide organique ou inorganique;
- groupes hydroxy étherifiés;
- groupes céto, cétal et acétal dérivant d'alcools aliphatiques ou araliphatiques inférieurs;
- groupes cétoxime, aldoxime ou hydrazone éventuellement substitués par des groupes alkyle inférieur ou aralkyle;
- groupes mercapto libres ou groupes mercapto estérifiés par un acide aliphatique ou araliphatique, ou étherifiés par des alcools inférieurs aliphatiques ou araliphatiques;

- groupes carboxy libres ou estérifiés autre que l'acide dodécanocarboxylique ω -substitué par un groupe carboxy;
- groupes sulfoniques libres ou groupes sulfoniques estérifiés par des alcools aliphatiques ou araliphatiques;
- groupes sulfamides ou groupes sulfamides substitués par un groupe alkyle inférieur ou aralkyle ou des groupes alkylène inférieurs;
- sulfoxyde ou sulfone dérivant de groupes alkyle inférieurs ou aralkyle;
- groupes nitriles;
- groupes amino substitués ou libres, autres que les groupes amino en positions α et ω et dérivés ammonium quaternaires de ces groupes amines;

et leurs dérivés avec des groupes hydroxy peracylés, à l'exception des :

N-(γ -aminobutyl)sphingosine, N-(chloroacétyl)dihydrosphingosine, N-(trifluoroacétyl)sphingosine, N-(trifluoroacétyl)dihydrosphingosine, N-(trifluoroacétyl)psychosine, N-(trifluoroacétyl)dihydropsychosine, N-(dichloroacétyl)psychosine, N-(dichloroacétyl)dihydropsychosine, N-(dichloroacétyl)sphingosine, N-(dichloroacétyl)dihydrosphingosine, N-(dichloroacétyl)phytosphingosine et N-(2-bromostéaryl)sphingosine;

ou les mélanges desdits N-acyllysosphingolipides, et leurs sels de métal ou de base organique ou leurs sels d'addition d'acide.

2. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon la revendication 1, dans lesquels le groupe acyle dérive d'un acide à chaîne linéaire comportant au maximum 12 atomes de carbone.

3. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon la revendication 1, dans lesquels le groupe acyle dérive d'un acide à chaîne ramifiée dont les chaînes latérales sont des alkyles comportant au maximum 4 atomes de carbone et l'acide comporte au maximum 12 atomes de carbone.

4. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lesquels le radical acyle porte un à trois groupes polaires.

5. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lesquels les groupes polaires sont des groupes hydroxy étherifiés par des acides des séries aliphatique, aromatique, araliphatique, alicyclique ou hétérocyclique et qui sont thérapeutiquement acceptables.

6. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon la revendication 5, dans lesquels les groupes esters dérivés d'acides aliphatiques comportent au maximum 8 atomes de carbone.

7. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon la revendication 5, dans lesquels les groupes esters dérivés des acides aromatiques, araliphatiques, alicycliques ou hétérocycliques ne comportent qu'un seul groupe cyclique.

8. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lesquels les groupes polaires sont des groupes hydroxy étherifiés par des alcools de la série aliphatique comportant au maximum 12 atomes de carbone, de la série araliphatique dont la partie aliphatique comporte au maximum 4 atomes de carbone et un seul noyau benzénique éventuellement substitué par un à trois groupes alkyles inférieurs ou des séries alicycliques ou aliphatiques alicycliques ne comportant qu'un seul cycle cycloaliphatique et un maximum de 14 atomes de carbone, ou des séries hétérocycliques comportant au maximum 12 atomes de carbone et un seul noyau hétérocyclique comportant un hétéroatome choisi dans le groupe constitué par N, O et S.

9. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon la revendication 8, dans lesquels les groupes polaires sont des groupes hydroxy étherifiés par des alcools substitués par des fonctions choisies dans le groupe constitué par les groupes hydroxy, amino et alcoxy comportant au maximum 4 atomes de carbone dans la partie alkyle, alkylamino ou dialkylamino comportant au maximum 4 atomes de carbone dans la partie alkyle.

10. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon l'une quelconque des revendications 8 ou 9, dans lesquels les groupes polaires sont des groupes hydroxy étherifiés par des alcools aliphatiques comportant au maximum 6 atomes de carbone.

11. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 et 4, dans lesquels les groupes polaires sont

des groupes amines comportant au maximum 12 atomes de carbone.

12. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon la revendication 11, dans lesquels les groupes polaires sont des groupes amino substitués par des groupes hydrocarbyles aliphatiques comportant au maximum 12 atomes de carbone, dont la chaîne hydrocarbyle est éventuellement interrompue par des hétéroatomes choisis dans le groupe constitué par N, O ou S, ou sont substitués par des fonctions choisies dans le groupe constitué par les groupes hydroxy, amino ou mercapto.
13. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon l'une quelconque des revendications 11 et 12, dans lesquels les groupes polaires sont des groupes amino substitués par des groupes alkyles comportant au maximum 6 atomes de carbone ou par des groupes alkylènes comportant de 3 à 6 atomes de carbone, dont la chaîne carbonée est éventuellement interrompue par des hétéroatomes choisis dans le groupe constitué par N, O et S, ou substitué par des fonctions choisies dans le groupe constitué par les groupes hydroxy, amino ou mercapto.
14. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon l'une quelconque des revendications 8 à 10, dans lesquels les groupes polaires sont des groupes hydroxy étherifiés par des alcools aliphatiques comportant au maximum 4 atomes de carbone ou par des alcools araliphatiques dont la partie aliphatique comporte au maximum 4 atomes de carbone, et un groupe benzène éventuellement substitué par un à trois groupes alkyles inférieurs hydroxy ou alcoxy, ou par un ou plusieurs atomes d'halogène.
15. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon l'une quelconque des revendications 11 à 13 dans lesquels les groupes polaires sont des groupes amino substitués par des groupes alkyles comportant au maximum 4 atomes de carbone ou par des groupes aralkyles dont la partie aliphatique comporte au maximum 4 atomes de carbone, et un groupe benzène éventuellement substitué par un à trois groupes alkyle inférieur, hydroxy ou alcoxy, ou par des atomes d'halogène.
16. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon la revendication 11, dans lesquels les groupes polaires sont des groupes amino acylés par des acides aliphatiques comportant au maximum 4 atomes de carbone.
17. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lesquels les groupes polaires sont des groupes cétal, acétal, cétoxime, aldoxime ou hydrazone substitués dérivant de groupes alkyles comportant au maximum 8 atomes de carbone ou sont des groupes phénylhydrazone.
18. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lesquels les groupes polaires sont des groupes sulfoniques estérifiés, sulfamides substitués, des groupes sulfoxydes ou sulfones dérivant de groupes alkyles ou aralkyles comportant au maximum 8 atomes de carbone.
19. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lesquels les groupes polaires sont des groupes estérifiés dérivant d'un des alcools énumérés dans les revendications 8 à 10.
20. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon la revendication 1, dans lesquels le groupe N-acyle dérive d'un acide mono-, di- ou trichloré ou d'un acide mono-, di- ou trifluoré.
21. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon la revendication 20, dans lesquels le groupe N-acyle dérive d'un acide comportant un atome de chlore ou de brome en position 2.
22. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon la revendication 21, dans lesquels le groupe N-acyle dérive de l'acide dichloroacétique, de l'acide chloroacétique ou de leurs homologues fluorés ou bromés.
23. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon la revendication 1, dans lesquels le groupe N-acyle dérive d'un acide monohydroxypropionique, monohydroxybutyrique ou monohydroxyvalérique ou de leurs éthers avec des alcools aliphatiques inférieurs ou leurs esters avec des acides aliphatiques inférieurs.
24. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon la revendication 1, dans lesquels le groupe N-acyle dérive de l'acide 3-aminobutyrique.
25. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon la revendication 1, dans lesquels le groupe N-acyle dérive de l'acide pyruvique, de l'acide acétylacétique, ou de l'acide lévulinique ou de leurs cétals avec des alcools aliphatiques inférieurs ou leurs oximes ou oximes substituées par des groupes alkyles inférieurs.

26. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon la revendication 1, dans lesquels le groupe N-acyle dérive de l'acide mercaptoacétique, 2-mercaptopropionique ou 2-mercaptovalérique ou de leurs éthers avec des alcools aliphatiques monohydroxylés inférieurs.
- 5 27. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon la revendication 1, dans lesquels le groupe N-acyle dérive de l'acide malique, de l'acide succinique, de l'acide fumarique ou de leurs esters d'alcools aliphatiques inférieurs.
28. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon la revendication 1, dans lesquels le groupe N-acyle dérive de l'acide sulfoacétique, de l'acide 2-sulfopropionique, de l'acide 2-sulfobutyrique ou de l'acide 2-sulfovalérique et de leurs esters d'alcools aliphatiques inférieurs.
- 10 29. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon la revendication 1, dans lesquels le groupe N-acyle dérive de l'acide cyanacétique, de l'acide 2-cyanpropionique, de l'acide 2-cyanbutyrique ou de l'acide 2-cyanvalérique.
- 15 30. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon la revendication 1, dans lesquels le groupe N-acyle dérive de l'acide acétique, de l'acide propionique, de l'acide butyrique ou de l'acide valérique substitués en position 2 par un groupe alkylsulfoxyde ou alkylsulfone dérivant d'un groupe alkyle inférieur.
31. Dérivés peracylés de N-acyllysosphingolipides selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 30, dérivant d'acides aliphatiques comportant au maximum 6 atomes de carbone.
- 20 32. Dérivés peracylés de N-acyllysosphingolipides selon la revendication 31, dérivant des acides formique, acétique, propionique, butyrique, valérique, caproïque ou caprique.
- 25 33. Dérivés peracylés de N-acyllysosphingolipides selon la revendication 31, dérivant d'acides hydroxylés, d'acides aminés ou d'acides dicarboxyliques.
34. Dérivés peracylés de N-acyllysosphingolipides selon la revendication 31, dérivant d'acides aromatiques comportant un seul noyau benzénique éventuellement substitués par des groupes hydroxy, amino ou carboxy.
- 30 35. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 34, ayant, en tant que sphingolipide de base, un sphingolipide choisi dans le groupe constitué par les composés de formule (I) dans lesquels X représente un monosaccharide choisi dans le groupe consistant en D-glucose, L-glucose, D-galactose, D-N-acétylglucosamine, N-acétylgalactosamine, D-mannose, D-fructose, digitoxose, D-arabinose, D-xylose, D-ribose et L-ramnose.
- 35 36. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 35, ayant, en tant que lysosphingolipide de base, un lysosphingolipide choisi dans le groupe formé par les composés de formule (I) dans lesquels X représente un disaccharide choisi dans le groupe constitué par le saccharose, le lactose, le cellobiose et le maltose.
- 40 37. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 30 ayant, en tant que lysosphingolipide de base, un lysosphingolipide choisi dans le groupe constitué par spingosine, dihydrosphingosine, psychosine, dihydropsychosine, phosphorylcholine-dihydrosphingosine et phytosphingosine.
38. N-acyllysosphingolipides selon l'une quelconque des revendications 35 à 37, ayant, en tant que base, des mélanges de lysosphingolipides obtenus par déacylation de sphingolipides naturels.
- 45 39. N-acylsphingolipides dans lesquels le groupe acyle dérive de l'un des acides énumérés dans les revendications 2 à 30.
- 50 40. N-acyldihydrosphingolipides dans lesquels le groupe acyle dérive de l'un des acides énumérés dans les revendications 2 à 30.
41. N-acylpsychosine dans laquelle le groupe acyle dérive de l'un des acides énumérés dans les revendications 2 à 30.
- 55 42. N-acyldihydropsychosine dans laquelle le groupe acyle dérive de l'un des acides énumérés dans les revendications 2 à 30.
43. N-acylphosphorylcholine-sphingosine dans laquelle le groupe acyle dérive de l'un des acides énumérés dans les revendications 2 à 30.

44. N-acylphosphorylcholinedihydrosphingosine dans laquelle le groupe acyle dérive de l'un des acides énumérés dans les revendications 2 à 30.
 45. N-acylphytosphingosine dans laquelle le groupe acyle dérive de l'un des acides énumérés dans les revendications 2 à 30.
 46. Un N-acyllysosphingolipide choisi dans le groupe consistant en chloroacétylsphingosine, chloropivaloylsphingosine, trichloracétylsphingosine, tribromoacétylsphingosine, mercaptoacétylsphingosine, maléylsphingosine, 12-hydroxystéaroylsphingosine, fluoroacétylsphingosine, difluoroacétylsphingosine, cyanoacétylsphingosine, diéthylaminoacétylsphingosine et les peracylates de ces N-acyllysosphingolipides.
 47. Un N-acyllysosphingolipide choisi dans le groupe consistant en dihydrosphingosine, psychosine, dihydropsychosine, phosphorylcholinesphingosine, phosphorylcholinedihydrosphingosine et phytosphingosine acylés par les groupes acyles énumérés dans la revendication 46 dans le cas de la sphingosine.
 48. Sel de métal pharmaceutiquement acceptable de n'importe lequel des N-acyllysosphingolipides ou de leurs mélanges respectifs énumérés dans les revendications précédentes, comportant au moins une fonction acide dans leur molécule.
 49. Sel de sodium, potassium, ammonium, calcium, magnésium ou aluminium de N-acyllysosphingolipides selon la revendication 48.
 50. Sel de base organique thérapeutiquement acceptable de N-acyllysosphingolipide ou des mélanges respectifs énumérés dans les revendications précédentes, comportant au moins une fonction acide dans leur molécule.
 51. Sel d'addition d'acide thérapeutiquement acceptable de N-acyllysosphingolipide ou des mélanges respectifs énumérés dans les revendications antérieures, comportant au moins une fonction basique dans leur molécule.
 52. Procédé de préparation de acyllysosphingolipides et de leurs dérivés selon la revendication 1, qui comprend l'acylation, éventuellement après protection provisoire des groupes fonctionnels du constituant acylant, d'un lysosphingolipide selon les formules (I) ou (II) dans lesquelles, au lieu de R, un atome d'hydrogène est présent, ou des mélanges de ces composés, par un acide aliphatique comportant de 2 à 24 atomes de carbone, substitué par un ou plusieurs groupes polaires choisis dans le groupe consistant en:
 - chlore, brome et fluor;
 - groupes hydroxy libres autres que les groupes hydroxy en positions α et ω ou groupes hydroxy estérifiés par un acide organique ou inorganique;
 - groupes hydroxy étherifiés;
 - groupes céto, cétal et acétal dérivant d'alcools aliphatiques ou araliphatiques inférieurs;
 - groupes cétoxime, aldoxime ou hydrazone éventuellement substitué par des groupes alkyles ou aralkyles inférieurs;
 - groupes mercapto libres ou groupes mercapto estérifiés par des acides aliphatiques inférieurs ou araliphatiques inférieurs, ou étherifiés par des alcools aliphatiques ou araliphatiques inférieurs;
 - groupes carboxy libres ou estérifiés autre que l'acide dodécanecarboxylique ω -substitué par un groupe carboxy;
 - groupes sulfoniques libres ou groupes sulfoniques estérifiés par des alcools aliphatiques ou araliphatiques inférieurs;
 - groupes sulfamides ou groupes sulfamides substitués par des groupes alkyles ou aralkyles inférieurs ou des groupes alkylène inférieurs;
 - groupes sulfoxyde ou sulfone dérivés de groupes alkyles ou aralkyles inférieurs;
 - groupes nitriles;
 - groupes amino libres ou substitués, autres que les groupes amino en positions α et ω et dérivés ammonium quaternaires de ces groupes amino;
- et, le cas échéant, les groupes polaires substitués sur le groupe acyle peuvent être transformés l'un dans l'autre, et, le cas échéant, les produits obtenus peuvent être transformés en leurs sels.
53. Un procédé selon la revendication 52, dans lequel les matières premières réagissent avec un dérivé fonctionnel réactif de l'acide.

54. Un procédé selon la revendication 52, comprenant une méthode choisie parmi le groupe de réactions suivantes:

1. réaction du dérivé de lysosphingolipide avec l'azidure d'acide;
2. réaction du dérivé de lysosphingolipide avec un acylimidazole;
3. réaction du dérivé de lysosphingolipide avec un anhydride mixte de l'acide et de l'acide trifluoroacétique;
4. réaction du dérivé de lysosphingolipide avec le chlorure de l'acide;
5. réaction du dérivé de lysosphingolipide avec l'acide en présence d'un carbodiimide et, le cas échéant, en présence de 1-hydroxybenzotriazole;
6. réaction du dérivé de lysosphingolipide avec l'acide à haute température;
7. réaction du dérivé de lysosphingolipide avec un ester méthylique de l'acide à haute température;
8. réaction du dérivé de lysosphingolipide avec un ester phénolique de l'acide, ou
9. réaction du dérivé de lysosphingolipide avec un ester dérivant de l'échange entre un sel de l'acide et l'iodure de 1-méthyl-2-chloropyridine ou des produits analogues.

55. Un procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 52 à 54, dans lequel les groupes amino, primaires ou secondaires, libres, ou les groupes carboxy libres, sont temporairement protégés pendant la réaction d'acylation sur les groupes hydroxy.

56. Un procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 52 à 55, dans lequel on interrompt le procédé à n'importe quelle étape ou dans lequel on démarre à un stade intermédiaire et on effectue les étapes restantes.

57. Le composé selon la revendication 46, en tant que médicament.

58. Les composés selon les revendications 2 à 30, en tant que médicament.

59. Préparation pharmaceutique contenant un dérivé selon la revendication 1 en tant qu'ingrédient actif en association avec un excipient pharmaceutiquement acceptable.

60. Préparation pharmaceutique selon la revendication 59, dans laquelle l'ingrédient actif est l'un des composés selon l'une quelconque des revendications 2 à 30.

61. Le composé selon la revendication 1 en tant que médicament pour le traitement des pathologies du système nerveux.

62. Les composés selon l'une quelconque des revendications 2 à 30, ou toutes combinaisons de ces composés en tant que médicaments.

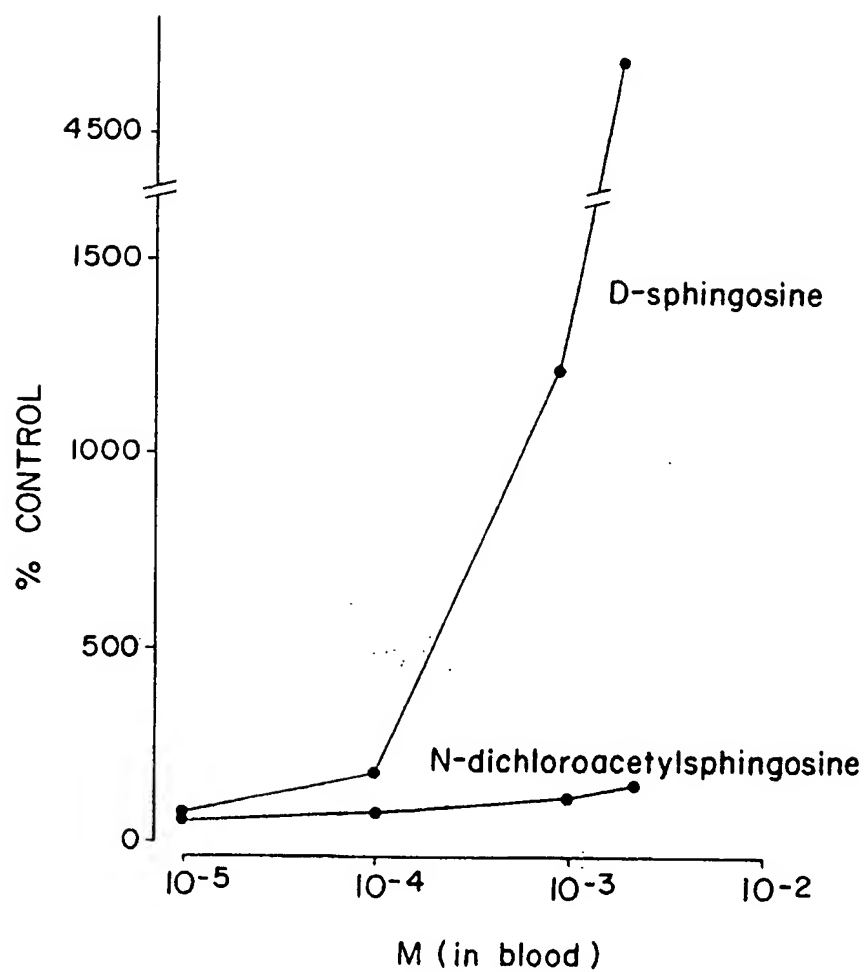
63. Les composés selon la revendication 61 ou 62 en tant que médicament pour le traitement de l'ictus, des traumatismes, de la chorée, de la sénescence, de l'épilepsie, de l'infarctus du myocarde et/ou de l'angine de poitrine.

64. Les composés selon la revendication 1 en tant que médicament à raison de 0,05 à 5 mg par jour de substance active par kilogramme de poids corporel administrés par voie parentérale.

65. Utilisation pharmaceutique de la N-dichloroacétylsphingosine, de la N-dichloroacétyldihydrosphingosine ou de la N-(γ -aminobutyryl)sphingosine.

66. Préparation pharmaceutique renfermant en tant qu'ingrédient actif la N-dichloroacétylsphingosine, la N-dichloroacétyldihydrosphingosine ou la N-(γ -aminobutyryl)sphingosine.

HEMOGLOBIN IN PLASMA



Effects of N-dichloroacetylsphingosine and D-sphingosine
on haemolysis